

NEW ENGLAND  
PARK SYSTEM  
IS ADVOCATEDExpansion of Tourist Travel  
Requires States' Support,  
Mr. Buttrick SaysNEED OF CONTINUOUS  
PUBLICITY STRESSEDSuccess of Maine Campaign Is  
Outlined by Mr. Ricker—Farm  
and Park Co-ordinated

Plans for the development of more publicly owned recreational land throughout New England, particularly in the form of parks, were laid before the New England recreational conference meeting at the Hotel Statler today.

P. L. Buttrick, secretary of the Connecticut Forestry Association, told the conference that such a step is necessary if the New England states are to be enabled to expand substantially their tourist travel. The meeting was held under the auspices of the New England Council.

"The foundation of the enormous recreational development of areas of the West is due not alone to the scenery, much of it no finer than our own, but to the fact that most of it is publicly owned either as national parks or national forests, and is protected from destruction and made available for public use by the Federal Government," Mr. Buttrick said in urging the conference to sponsor similar projects here.

**Variety of Attractions**

More than 100 members of the council's committee on recreational resources and others concerned in their promotion were present at today's sessions. Hiram W. Ricker, chairman of the committee, opened the conference with a brief address in which he said that "no section of America has a greater variety of attractions for the vacationist than New England."

Mr. Ricker stressed especially the need for a co-ordinated and sustained advertising campaign to make New England's advantages known the country over.

Maine has already started upon this enterprise and as the fruits of its efforts it can point to the fact that the valuation of the State's resources has been increased \$25,000,000 in the past two years by the intensive development of summer tourist and recreational facilities," Mr. Ricker said. "Fully \$110,000,000 was spent by summer people in Maine last year."

**Diverse Interests Represented**

A diversity of speakers, representing the railroad, hotel, automobile club, advertising, and other industrial and civic interests of New England, discussed the problem of further developing the recreational resources of this section from various viewpoints.

Taking continental United States as a whole, about one-third of its land area is publicly owned and therefore open to public recreation in one form or another, Mr. Buttrick pointed out.

"In one highly advertised western State it amounts to over 50 per cent," he said. "In New England, on the other hand, it is only about one-half of 1 per cent is publicly owned, and, therefore, perpetually available for public recreation. One of our competitors in this recreation business is New York State. It has 7 per cent of its lands publicly owned and available for public recreation."

"What public recreation means to mean in terms of tourist traffic is indicated by the fact that over 2,000,000 people visited the western national parks last summer, and over 13,000,000 visited the National Forests."

The commercial advantages of public recreational areas is obvious to our competitors in the southern states, who are petitioning Congress and carrying on strong propaganda to have national parks created and

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 6)

GERMANY DISCUSSES  
REICHSWEHR ISSUEWant of Confidence in Otto  
Gessler Voted Down

**By Wirefax**

BERLIN, March 31.—A vote of want of confidence in Dr. Otto Gessler, Minister of Defense, introduced by the Leftists in the course of the debate on the army and navy budget, was rejected by a strong majority in the Reichstag, and thus the campaign against the Minister of Defense and for the republication of the Reichswehr which started last fall, has ended in failure.

The demands raised by the Leftists that the Reichswehr should be cut loose from Nationalist organizations and strive to come to an understanding with the people remained practically unheeded. Almost one-half of the Reichstag, however, was convinced that the Reich is spending too much money on its small army and navy and wish a reduction of the budget by 10 per cent. Government parties will have to make use of their last man if they wish to prevent this when the third reading takes place.

**WINE WAGE FACTS SIGNED**

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. (P)—A number of Indiana coal operators have signed temporary agreements with officials of the local district of the United Mine Workers to continue work under the present Jacksonville contract pending the adoption of a new basic wage scale for the central competitive field.

Boston Chosen by Educators  
for Superintendence Sessions10,000 Delegates From United States and Canada  
Expected for Convention of N. E. A. Group—  
City and State United in Invitation

Educational and civic interests of Boston have won their program to bring to this city the annual winter convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, composed of those engaged in supervisory or administrative positions in education in the state, county, city and town, as well as the department of superintendence, to be held in Boston next February. It is announced today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, through its convention bureau.

Upward of 10,000 delegates are expected to attend the convention. Owing to lack of necessary facilities to handle so large a convention comfortably and adequately in prior years, the efforts of the convention bureau of the chamber, the State Department of Education and the Boston School Committee, to have the convention come to Boston, have not been successful until this year, when a joint invitation by Governor Fuller, Mayor Nichols, Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education in Massachusetts; Dr. Jerome E. Burke, superintendent of schools of Boston; Gerrit Fort, of the Boston Chamber and others, was accepted by the association.

**Canada Also Represented**

Membership is scattered all over the United States and Canada, so the convention will bring people from all parts of the two countries. The meetings will be held during the period, Feb. 25 to March 1, inclusive, of next year, in Mechanics Building and other meeting places in Boston.

Practical problems of educational work are discussed at the meetings of the convention and of the allied groups which assemble at the same time. Chief among the objects of the convention is to discuss the best things in education and how they may be applied in the most effective way in the classrooms of the country.

Major subjects to be discussed include how teachers may participate in building a course of study in co-operation with the administrative officers; what are the advantages of

DETROIT PLANS  
CIVIC CENTERPublic Approval Is to Be  
Sought of Electorate  
in the Fall

DETROIT, Mich., March 31 (Special)—Plans for financing a civic center on the Detroit water front, with a new county and city administration building as its focal point, are being prepared, and sponsored by John C. Lodge, president of the city council.

While the council has authority to condemn a site for construction of the first unit covering six blocks adjacent to the proposed building location at the foot of Woodward Avenue, public approval of this project will be requested by a vote to be taken at the fall election.

In a larger sense this civic center is contemplated as the central unit in a river-front drive along the face of the city from east to west Grand Boulevard, with docks beneath to provide for possible increase of shipping with the completion of the proposed St. Lawrence River deep waterway. An expenditure for pedestrians also is planned.

In addition to recapturing the beauty of the water front along the Detroit River and increasing its utility, this river-front drive is proposed as the key street for the solution of Detroit's traffic problems through distribution of vehicular traffic without utilizing thoroughfares in the center of the city's congested loop district.

The civic center proper is planned to include an administration building to house county and city administrative departments as well as the proposed memorial hall for which an appropriation already has been voted although its construction has been withheld pending selection of an adequate site. A plaza also will be laid out around these buildings.

Detroit's present city hall will be retained as the seat of the city government in accordance with the Lodge plan and will house the offices of the Mayor, the common council and several other departments. It will be utilized partly as a museum.

A large portion of the cost of the six-block area to be condemned for the proposed civic center project will be obtained through assessments of the surrounding property owners. The part of the expenses to be paid by taxpayers in Detroit and Wayne County whose administration departments will be housed jointly in the second city hall building will be financed over a period of years.

**-CANADA-WEST INDIA PACT**

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 31 (P)—The legislative council approved the new tariff bill ratifying the Canada-West India trade agreement. The Governor, however, was requested to ask the Canadian Government to postpone preference on bananas since Jamaica will not obtain ships for carrying bananas for the next year.

**FUNDS GIVEN BY MARY MAWR**

MINEOLA, N. Y. (P)—Bryn Mawr College will receive \$25,000 for the establishment of a graduate scholarship in art and archaeology, and the Bryn Mawr Alumni Association, the residuary estate of Mrs. Katrina E. Tiffany, who left an estate of \$1,000,000.

Sam Houston Colors Dip  
to German AmbassadorSpecial Correspondence  
San Antonio, Tex.

THE battle-torn regimental colors of the Second Division at Fort Sam Houston were recently dipped for the first time to a representative of the German Republic. This honor was paid to Baron Ago von Maltzan, German Ambassador to the United States, who included the Southwest on his good will tour. The Second Division passed in review before the Ambassador, for whom cannon at the post boomed in impressive but peaceful salute.

The Ambassador, who was accompanied by Baroness von Maltzan, announced he planned to return as a private citizen next year to visit Fredericksburg, New Braunfels and other German communities whose history forms an interesting part of the saga of Texas.

MOTOR EXCISE  
TAX HEARINGBancroft Automobile Club  
of Worcester Now Favors  
Measure

Announcement of the winning over of one of the large automobile clubs of the State to friendliness for the automobile excise tax bill, proposed by the Association of Massachusetts Assessors for cars which come into use after the property tax date, April 1, was one of the features of the hearing held on the bill today by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Russell G. Harmon representing the Bancroft Automobile Club of Worcester, who spoke against the measure at the taxation committee's hearing, appeared to say that the board of directors of the Bancroft Club has given the proposal close study within the last week and now approves the purposes of it. He requested, in behalf of the directors, a number of amendments, some of which had been practically agreed to by Representative Joseph Martell of Marblehead, leading sponsor of the bill.

He recommended that the tax be based upon the manufacturer's wholesale price of the car rather than list price, that the price for the month in which the car was bought be taken as the basis rather than the price on Jan. 1, that deductions of 40 per cent the second year and 60 per cent the third year be granted instead of 25 per cent and 50 per cent, that the mileage rate be made the same for all cars regardless of horsepower, and that the tax be omitted for the last quarter of the year.

Mr. Martell presented figures comparing the number of cars registered with the number taxed on April 1 each year, and from these estimated that the municipalities of the State last year lost more than \$3,000,000 in taxes which might have been collected if every registered car had been taxable on April 1. He said automobiles contribute only one-fortieth of the revenue of cities and towns while requiring for road and street maintenance one-sixth of the total budget of the municipalities.

J. Fred Manning of Lynn, chairman of the legislative committee of the Association of Massachusetts Assessors, and James J. Casey of Cambridge, president of the association, were other speakers for the bill. They related that a great number of automobile owners turn in their cars to dealers just before April 1 and accept delivery of new cars just after that date, thereby escaping taxation on the excise.

The measure proposes to levy an excise tax after April 1, approximately equivalent to personal property taxes, and to exempt owners whose cars are regularly assessed from this excise.

**NEW TRIAL DENIED**

HARRY F. SINCLAIR

WASHINGTON, March 31 (P)—Harry F. Sinclair, convicted of contempt of the Senate, was denied a new trial today by Justice Hitz in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1927

Local  
Park Program Given Council..... 1  
Boston Wins Educators' Convention..... 1  
Car Registrations Nearer Normal..... 1  
New England's Opportunities Urged..... 1  
Chamber Backs "El" Policy..... 4B  
Mayor Does Not View..... 4B  
Millions Save by Arbitration..... 4B  
Flower Crowd..... 5B

General  
Detroit Plans Civic Center..... 1  
Ford Mishap Dims Interest in Suit..... 1  
Chinese Mob Tear Down American Flag..... 1  
Chiang Opposes Reds in Hankow..... 1  
Versatility: Women Deny Communism..... 1  
Moderation: Pushing to Control Progress..... 1  
No Italian Front..... 1  
Powers Study "Draft Demands"..... 1  
Canada's Part in Conference Defended..... 1  
Sood Canadian Trade Outlook..... 1  
Coal Strike Hinges on Wages..... 1  
Destroyers to Go to Tientsin..... 1  
Democratic Era Foreseen in Russia..... 1  
New Latin-American Policy Sought..... 1  
New York Loses Its Police Head..... 1  
Tire Makers Save Rubber..... 1  
Some "Adjourning" Politicians..... 1  
British Bible Society Meets..... 1  
Women of India Seek Education..... 1  
Newspaper Men Aid School Plan..... 1  
Nobleman Street Car Welcomed..... 1  
Italian Trade Union Dissolves..... 1

Financial  
Stocks Rally After Weakness..... 12  
New York and Boston Stocks..... 12  
Leather Trade Has Quiet Period..... 12  
New York Curb Market..... 12  
Good Canadian Trade Outlook..... 12  
New York Bond Market..... 12  
Chicago Steel Output Gains..... 12

Sports  
American Bowling Congress..... 11  
Canadian-American Hockey Review..... 11  
United States Girls' Indoor Tennis..... 11  
Chicago Intercollegiate Basketball..... 11

Features  
Radio..... 7  
The Diary of Snobs, Our Dog..... 7  
The Sunday..... 7  
On the Road..... 7  
The Home Forum..... 9

Architecture, Art, Theaters, Musical Events..... 10  
What They Say..... 10  
In the Lighter Vein..... 10  
Press of the World..... 10  
Editorial..... 10  
Letters to the Editor..... 10  
The Learned Blacksmith..... 10  
The Week in Rome..... 10

FORD MISHAP  
DIMS INTEREST  
IN LIBEL SUITCase Goes on Despite Probable  
Delay in Appearance  
of Main Witness

DETROIT, March 31 (P)—Trial of the \$1,000,000 Ford-Sapiro libel suit will proceed in Federal Court here regardless whether Henry Ford is able to take the witness stand this week.

Defense counsel will request Judge Fred M. Raymond to continue the taking of testimony until Mr. Ford is available as a witness. Other testimony can be placed in the record and Mr. Ford called as the last witness to round out the case, if necessary, William Henry Gallagher, attorney for the plaintiff said.

Gallagher announced, however, that objection will be entered to any attempt to take the automobile manufacturer's testimony by deposition. This prospect of delay is due to the fact that Mr. Ford's coupe in which he was riding along was knocked off the road and down a steep embankment last Sunday night just after it had passed over the Michigan Avenue bridge over the River Rouge. Mr. Ford was able to reach the gatekeeper of his estate and was there taken care of.

The name of the large car that, speeding at a high rate, side-swiped Mr. Ford's coupe, has been learned and many private agents are investigating what is believed by some to have been a deliberate onslaught on Mr. Ford. Mr. Ford, himself, and his family, however, do not credit this theory.

Neither the Federal Department of Justice nor the Detroit police is working on the case, and no arrest has been made and none is in sight, according to Thomas C. Wilcox, head of the Detroit office of the Federal Department of Justice.

Interest in the testimony of Aaron Sapiro, who for two days had been relating the damage resulting from articles in Mr. Ford's Dearborn Independent, sagged when the news of Sunday's mishap became known.

World-wide co-operation of growers of staple products was the hope of Aaron Sapiro, he testified today.

James A. Reed (D), Senator from Missouri, chief Ford counsel, in the first few minutes of cross-examination, attempted to learn from Mr. Sapiro the intricacies of co-operative marketing organizations asking him if he had not planned world-wide co-operative associations of wheat, apple, cotton and potato growers.

Mr. Sapiro said he would not go so far as to say that he had planned the world-wide co-operative movement. "I always have advocated control of farm products by farmers," he said.

Much of the questioning by Mr. Reed was in regard to Mr. Sapiro's co-operative organization work through Texas, Indiana, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, and Kansas. Ford counsel dwelling on speeches made by the plaintiff in his organizing campaigns, and on fees he obtained.

NEW BEDFORD FARE  
RISE APPEAL HEARD

Declaring that the Union Street Railway Company of New Bedford is attempting to make street car riding a luxury by its proposed increase in fares, William E. G. Batty, secretary of the New Bedford Textile Council, today appealed to the State Department of Public Utilities not to grant an increase in fares at this time at the opening of a hearing attended by about 40 persons.

The increase fare is effective April 15 and calls for a 10 cent fare and a strip ticket rate of four rides for 25 cents. Textile representatives tried to show there has been no falling off in patronage to warrant a demand for increased fares.

Representative John Halliwell of New Bedford, represented the textile workers. Mr. Batty said there was a strong sentiment in New Bedford against the proposed increase. "The textile workers regard this proposed increase as a cut in pay because it means just so much less to be spent on the necessities of life."

It asked for the indorsement of legislation for unified personnel management in the Federal Civil Service, continued development of the federal women's and children's bureaus, increased co-operation of the United States Government with League of Nations commissions and entry of the United States into the League on terms consistent with the Constitution and ratification by the United States Senate of the protocol for the prohibition of the use of gas in war.

It also proposes to retain on the program of study the advisability of a constitutional amendment to obtain equal rights for women, the association having decided by referendum vote to take no action upon the proposal for such an amendment.

## Four Simple Questions Asked

Regardless of the number of their degrees and diplomas the association stands ready to rate its members according to their answers to four simple questions, according to Dr. Reinhardt, who offered in her president's address this test, "Do I know

Michigan Avenue's March of Progress  
Advanced by Removal of Its Soap FactorySpecial from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, March 31.—Michigan Avenue, Chicago's famous boulevard which grows a bit more fashionable each year with the addition of smarter shops and more handsome skyscrapers is to take another step toward exclusiveness when it bids farewell to its soap factory, the honest, old-fashioned plant which for over a half century has marked one of its most historic spots.

A domestic Monday morning smell of soap suds, wafted on the lake breezes, has long reminded the farthest to its soap factory, the honest, old-fashioned plant which for over a half century has marked one of its most historic spots.

A \$1,000,000 plant is being built on North Avenue to house the soap works, adjoining another \$1,000,000 factory of the same company already in use. It is expected to be ready next January.

proud to let the world know that their product is made on the ground where John Kinzie, first white settler in Chicago, had his abode. It was they who had the tablet made, placing it on the building with authority of the Chicago Historical Society.

Just at the close of the Revolutionary War, the tablet relates, Jean Baptiste Pointe de Sable, a San Domingo Negro, built a house on the spot, near the mouth of the Chicago River. A French trader named Le Mal lived in it until 1804, when Mr. Kinzie took possession. A small model of the Kinzie house has been displayed from time to time in the window of the soap factory, which faces the avenue.

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The soap manufacturers were

University Women Deny Charge  
of Communistic Law ProgramDefense of United Congressional Action by 22 Organizations  
Voiced at Washington—National Department of Education Among Moves Indorsed

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The joint congressional committee representing 10,000,000 members in 22 national organizations of women has not been shaken by the recent published charges that its tendencies are Communistic, and will continue its campaign for legislation desired for women in a more strongly entrenched position than ever before, according to delegates attending the biennial convention of the American Association of University Women.

The association is the first of the constituent members of the committee to most since the widespread publication of criticism of its efforts to get legislation passed by Congress, and therefore the attitude of the delegates is of special importance in the women movement. Defense for the joint committee was first offered in the annual address of the president, Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College, Calif., who said: "There is reason to believe that another year will see us more effective in our co-operation with other national organizations of women."

This defense was seconded by Miss Harlean James of Washington, chairman of the legislative committee, who declared, "The women's joint congressional committee offers a clear house for national legislation working for national legislation of interest to women. Each of 22 national organizations on the committee makes up its own program of desired legislation without influence from any outside source."

"Our own program, for instance, is ratified by our legislative committee, our board of directors and our committee on educational policies, and is sent from every branch of the association two months before the convention at which the delegates are to act upon it. On the joint congressional committee we meet the representatives of other women's organizations, and only if eight groups have indorsed a measure does the joint committee work for it. The committee prevents the overlapping of efforts in working for a bill we all want. Surely there is nothing subversive in that."

Miss James met objections by members of the association to doing any legislative work by saying: "We study certain problems. If we failed to work for legislative remedies to these problems, our organization would be in the position of those students in college and never apply them to any of the problems of the outside world."

**Study of International Arbitration**

Study of international arbitration "with the objective of encouraging negotiation by the United States Government of general treaties of unlimited arbitration with other nations," and study of the adaptability of legislation for the appointment of educational attaches credited to embassies and legations in foreign countries through the United States Department of State are the two new items on the program offered by the legislative committee.

The committee proposes to continue active work for a federal department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet and for participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice.

It asked for the indorsement of legislation for unified personnel management in the Federal Civil Service, continued development of the federal women's and children's bureaus, increased co-operation of the United States Government with League of Nations commissions and entry of the United States into the League on terms consistent with the Constitution and ratification by the United States Senate of the protocol for the prohibition of the use of gas in war.

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enough about little children to be parent or teacher? Do I know enough about the populations and governments of the world to be a harmless American citizen? As a university woman do I believe in university training? As a citizen have I thought through the educational policies of my city or my college or my state?"

Adult education is the aim of the association in a broader sense than an effort for salary increase, or the best use of leisure time, continued Dr. Reinhardt, but adult education as a "way to more humane and creative living, individual, community and national."

The responsibility of college women for the continuation of education for all women, beginning with the baby of pre-school age and continuing through the university was the main topic of the opening discussion.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Boy Scouts Fly Kite  
Weighing 100 PoundsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
San Antonio, Tex.

A KITE 42 feet high and weighing 100 pounds which required more than a dozen persons to hold was flown at a Boy Scout kite tournament at Osoto recently. It was built by the Rev. Stanley Haver and his helpers and contained about 800 square feet of paper. The kite was 20 feet across and required 200 feet of flooring, five pounds of wire, two gallons of paste, 150 feet of rope, and 15 oaks sacks.

CHIANG OPPOSES  
REDS IN HANKOW

Cantonese Commander Establishing Moderate Government in Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent  
By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, March 31.—President Coolidge's statement against intervention at Shanghai is considered here as a rebuke to extremists who advocate war-scale military operations and is hailed by most experienced observers as a triumph for the moderate forces in the Kuomintang and in the interest of peace in Asia.

The President's declaration overshadowed all other developments in the China situation and was a topic of conversation throughout the city.

A high American military official, interviewed by the press, expressed his approval of the President's statement. "The individuals who talk of intervention are wholly unaware of all that is involved. America knows from its Cuba experience how costly in lives and money such an action is, and China is a far more complex problem. America can undertake to intervene only if it is prepared for a war of the first magnitude."

**Rejects Appointments**

It is known in Shanghai, however, that pressure for extreme measures, despite the Coolidge statement, will not be relinquished, but it is generally conceded that such pressure will result either from reaction to the Nanking affair or be dictated by the interests of profiteers, a crop of whom has already arisen. There is full confidence here that the Administration will not be swept off its feet by such influences.

Meanwhile it is exceedingly significant, in support of the Coolidge viewpoint, that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is establishing in Shanghai area a government of moderates.

The Hankow radicals appointed Left wing representatives to offices, only to have them rejected by Chiang. Thus in the case of the local department for foreign affairs, the Communists appointed Yang Sen. He was not permitted to take office by Chiang, who instead appointed Kuo Tai-chi, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a strong moderate.

So long as Chiang and his representatives are in Shanghai, however, that pressure for extreme measures, despite the Coolidge statement, will not be relinquished, but it is generally conceded that such pressure will result either from reaction to the Nanking affair or be dictated by the interests of profiteers, a crop of whom has already arisen. There is full confidence here that the Administration will not be swept off its feet by such influences.

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CHINESE MOBS  
TEAR DOWN  
AMERICAN FLAGConsul and Vice-Consul at  
Chungking Take Refuge  
on Gunboat MonocacyAMERICANS MASSING  
NEAR WATER FRONTChiang Kai-shek Denies Chinese  
Antiforeign—Aim Is to  
Get International Equality

SHANGHAI, China, March 31 (P)—Chinese at Chungking, on the Yangtze River in Szechwan Province have torn down and destroyed the American flag on the United States Consulate.

Anti-Americanism there has grown to such proportions that the American business houses are being closed and the Americans are concentrating near the water front. The Consul and Vice-Consul are reported to have taken refuge on the gunboat Monocacy.

**Casualties at Nanking**

The Chinese casualties from the Anglo-American bombardment of Socony Hill, Nanking, last Thursday were estimated by the Cantonese commander, Chiang Kai-shek, in a statement today as six killed and fifteen wounded, with the majority of the victims civilians. From 40 to 50 houses were destroyed.

Chiang emphasized that a full and accurate report was not yet available and that these figures were subject to revision.

This is the first definite estimate of the number of Chinese casualties from Thursday's shelling, which was undertaken to protect Americans and other foreigners on Socony Hill who were menaced by soldiers in Cantonese uniforms. Casualty figures to the number of casualties have been disseminated in China, one report saying 200,000 Chinese had been killed.

Chiang said he had instructed the Nanking garrison commander to lodge a protest with the British and American naval authorities against "what I consider the unjustified bombardment of the city."

"No notice was given us before the bombardment," he added, "and no time was allowed in which to take measures to protect foreign lives and property. The Nationalist military authorities consider the bombardment a great indignity, and our officers and men in Nanking are deeply aroused and incensed."

## Seeks Friendly Relations

Reports concerning Nanking, which he characterized as exaggerated, had "created a tense international atmosphere," he said, adding:

"As a result of these reports it is feared we have lost much of the sympathy which formerly existed for us among liberty-loving peoples. The Nationalist leaders want friendly relations with the foreign powers."

"We are not anti-foreign, but pro-Chinese. Our aim is to get international equality—to become an equal in the family of nations."

"Any nation willing to treat us as equals is our friend, although it may have oppressed us in the past."

Chiang protested the presence here of foreign troops and warships and the elaborate measures taken for the defense of the international settlement, which, he avowed, "only create a feeling of suspicion and mistrust."

"They are the measures usually taken by empire builders toward their colonies," he said, "measures which it would be fitting to adopt toward savages or semi-civilized peoples."

**"An Intolerable Condition"**

The authorities in the foreign settlements, he continued, have committed the Nationalists to share the work of protecting the Chinese masses within those settlements. He termed this "an intolerable condition," and added:

"I hope the settlement authorities will of their own accord abolish martial law, withdraw their troops and warships, and permit the Nationalist authorities to undertake what is their duty, the function of protecting foreign lives and property within Chinese territory."

He asserted that the barred-wire entanglements on the borders of the French and international settlements were a constant provocation to the Chinese, remarking:

"As I approached Shanghai by the river, I noticed the large number of foreign warships and also the sandbags and barred wire ashore. This produced a very unfavorable impression on me."

Foreigners must understand that the old policy of force and warships which prevailed in China in the last century no longer serves any useful purpose. Every additional warship and soldier sent out to China fails to produce the desired effect, and really does not sending nation more harm than good."

A party of 47 Americans and British, evacuated from Nanking by the United States destroyer Hulbert, has reached the international settlement here with another story of not peace by mobs. The British and Americans said that before embarking on Nanking they were attacked and stoned by a mob.

**New Strike in Prospect**

As foreign refugees continue to find shelter within the barriers of the international settlement, the situation in the native quarter of Shanghai grows more menacing with a new general strike in prospect. The defense force authorities are impressed with the necessity of being fully prepared for all eventualities. Consequently they are steadily reinforcing the defenses, and





are now engaged in setting up a great barbed-wire barrier stretching the length of the Avenue Edward VII.

The anti-foreign feeling in China, which first manifested itself in concerted agitation in the Yangtze valley several months ago and then led up to the disturbing events of the last few weeks, is rapidly spreading not only through the territory under Nationalist control but northward into the provinces of Shantung and Shanai. Upon learning of this, the American missions are sending word to missionaries in these places to leave their posts and seek places of safety posthaste.

The native city of Shanghai, already seething with labor unrest, may see further disturbances when the campaign of the newly organized "association for a 50 per cent rent reduction" gets under way. Resolutions adopted by this organization stipulate that members shall offer only their usual rents to their landlords and if this is refused, the tenants shall pay nothing.

**Position in Yangtze Valley**  
The general situation in the Yangtze Valley and in Shanghai is as strained as ever. Reports from upriver points show increasing anti-foreign agitation, especially in Nanking and Hankow.

There is no evidence that the Chinese here or elsewhere along the Yangtze realize the nature of the outrages against the foreigners at Nanking. Nationalist propaganda is successfully declaring that no Nationalist troops participated in the excess, and is laying all the emphasis on the bombardment by the American and British ships.

To broadcast such accounts successfully, an effort is in the making to secure the distribution of only Nationalist-inspired news through the Chinese newspapers. This aim has apparently been attained in all places controlled by the Cantonese.

**DODGE OFFERS NEW CAR**  
DETROIT (AP)—Production of a new six-cylinder Dodge automobile, to sell for \$1650, will be begun next month, Edwin G. Wilmer, president of the company, announced.

The machine will be produced in a plant which has just been completed at Wilmer said.

**EVENTS TONIGHT**  
Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, continues through Sunday.

Flower show, Horticultural Hall, continues through Sunday evening.

Dramatic presentation, "The King," by the Dramatic Workshop of Boston, Fine Arts Theater, 8:15.

Meeting of the New England Council, Hotel Statler, dinner, 6.

Dinner of the National League of Commission Merchants, Hotel Statler, 6.

Meeting of the Boston Special Teachers' Club, Hotel Statler, 8.

Citizenship forum, Y. M. C. A., 8:30.

Address, "Chemical Warfare," by Maj.-Gen. Amos Fries, U. S. A., Boston City Club, 8.

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Paine Hall, Harvard, 8:15.

**THEATERS**  
R. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2 & 8.

Copley—The Ghost Train, 8:30.

Park—Mrs. Fiske in "Ghosts," 8:15.

Plymouth—Queen High, 8:15.

Shubert—The Vagabond King, 8.

**Art Exhibitions**  
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Guidance through the exhibits, Tuesday and Friday at 11. Sunday talks at 2:30 p. m. admission free.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m. admission free.

Copley Gallery—Paintings by Alice R. H. Keith.

Boston City Club—Block prints by Elizabeth Goodspeed's Bookshop—Japanese prints.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Lester Stevens.

Grace Home Galleries—Screens and decorative paintings by Carl Saxild; South African craftwork.

Doll & Richards—Water colors by Dodge Macknight; etchings by Frederick G. Hall.

Vose Gallery—Etchings by Blampied and Brouet.

Boston Art Club—Models for proposed statue of the Pioneer Woman.

Arts and Crafts—Wax miniatures by Ruth Burke.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Massachusetts Laundry Owners' Association, exhibits and meetings all day.

Hotel Statler, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Exhibition of Boston Architectural Club, Rogers Building, Boylston Street, 10 to 12, continues through April 9.

**Musical**  
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

## POWERS STUDY DRAFT DEMANDS

### British Favor Concurred Action Against the Nationalists in China

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Draft demands, prepared for presentation to the Chinese Nationalist authorities in connection with the anti-foreign outrages in Nanking, are being considered by the powers. Official quarters say the question of the action to be taken in the event that the Nationalists refuse to comply with the demands is also under consideration.

The British official view is that the acts committed at Nanking are not easily to be forgiven, and that it is a case for concerted action by the nations affected.

All the British subjects at Changchun, Hunan Province, except the consul and one woman are reported by the Exchange Telegraph to have left for Shanghai. One gunboat remains there. Six Spanish priests, including one wounded in the recent rioting at Wuhu, have left that city for Shanghai, the dispatch adds.

**Evacuation Plan Prepared**  
The situation at Foochow is quiet. The British consul is in close touch with the Chinese authorities and does not anticipate trouble. The local foreign affairs commissioner and the Chinese naval authorities appear well disposed and he expects no disturbances.

A plan of evacuation, however, has been prepared in event of necessity, and a marine guard of 29 has been landed to prevent Nationalists from approaching the foreign quarters.

Purporting to reflect the general feeling in Shanghai over the situation growing out of the anti-foreign movement among the Chinese, Reuters' correspondent today cables:

"Foreigners here realize fully the gravity of the issue at stake—withdrawal from the Yangtze valley or some definite, quick action by the powers."

**Storming of Defenses Denied**  
"There is scarcely an American or a Briton in China who sees any possible alternative. They are waiting anxiously for the joint decision of London, Washington and Tokyo regarding the Nanking outrages, with the facts of which each government is fully acquainted."

Reuters' Hong Kong correspondent says he is reliably informed that there are at present more than 300 Americans in and around Canton who have not been officially advised to evacuate the city.

In a statement forwarded by Reuters correspondent, the French Consul-General at Shanghai denies the reported storming of defenses of the French concession by a mob. He explained that a small crowd of looters began stoning the barricades but that a sentry fired a shot in the air and the crowd disappeared.

The statement also denied the report that the Consul-General interfered personally in the affair, which was described as "merely a small police incident."

Regarding the forcible removal of two iron gates from the borders of the concession, the French explanation is that the gates no longer formed part of the main defenses, but had been superseded by barbed wire entanglements placed immediately behind them. The episode, the statement said, therefore is regarded as unimportant.

**Chen Expected in Shanghai**  
Eugene Chen, Cantonese Foreign Minister, is expected to arrive in Shanghai within a day or two to demand the early surrender of the international and French settlements there, says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from his Shanghai correspondent, Sir Percival Phillips.

Concurrently with Chen's arrival, the dispatch says, the Cantonese are expected to launch a powerful propaganda offensive to counteract the Nanking disorders of last week.

William Prohme, head of the Nationalist Press Bureau, whom the dispatch describes as the chief Nationalist propagandist, arrived in Shanghai last night to prepare the way for Chen.

Chen's friends in Shanghai are quoted as declaring that the powers need not expect an apology from him for the Nanking disorders, but only a general expression of regret. These informants, the dispatch says, say that the Nationalist Government will offer to investigate fully the occurrence at Nanking, and if the guilt of Nationalist soldiers is established to their satisfaction, to punish the culprits fully and make full reparation to the surviving victims.

**Holland to Remain Neutral**  
By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Holland

THE HAGUE, March 31.—The Naval Minister declared in the Second Chamber that Holland will maintain strict neutrality in China's civil war. The commander of the Dutch cruiser Sumatra, now at Shanghai to safeguard Dutch interests, has received orders not to take part in the fight against the regular Chinese armies, but only to co-operate in maintaining order in the case of local irregular disturbances.

Holland's attitude toward China is not only of theoretical importance, as hundreds of thousands of Chinese in the Dutch East Indies are keenly watching the Government's moves. At a combined meeting of all Chinese societies at Bandung, Java, a petition was drawn up and sent to the Chinese Government, urging it to take steps for a revision of all Sino-Dutch treaties, in order to secure for China a most-favored nation position and the withdrawal of extra-territorial rights.

**"RAMBLERS" WILL HEAR OF FIELD-FOREST FOLK**  
The "Ramblers" of the Field and Forest Club will meet at the Children's Museum of Boston next Sunday, Mrs. Inez Scott Harlow, curator at the museum, will give a talk at 4 p. m. on "Homes of Field and Forest Folk."

The museum gives convincing evidence that spring is really here, for from the lecture room upstairs is heard the peeping of baby frogs, while in the reading room aquarium is a big frog as well as a little turtle. The skunk cabbage, first flower of spring, the spice bush, and twigs of the red maple, will also be found blossoming in the building.

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**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair and somewhat colder in northeastern Massachusetts tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds, becoming northeast Friday.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; somewhat colder tonight; moderate to fresh north and northwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	42	Memphis	68
Albany City	48	Montreal	36
Boston	46	Nantucket	42
Buffalo	48	New Orleans	72
Calgary	58	New York	44
Charleston	64	Philadelphia	50
Chicago	42	Pittsburgh	48
Denver	38	Portland, Me.	42
Des Moines	42	Portland, Ore.	40
Eastport	38	San Francisco	40
Galveston	70	St. Louis	54
Hatteras	54	St. Paul	52
Helena	54	Seattle	40
Jacksonville	66	Tampa	66
Kansas City	52	Washington	64
Los Angeles	52		

**High Tides at Boston**  
Thursday, 10:08 p. m.; Friday, 10:25 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:38 p. m.

## Moderation—Natural to Chinese—Pushing to Control Progress

### Nationalist Party Steadied by Its Purpose, With Red Extreme Counted as Incidental to Its Growth

IS CHINA red, pink, or white? By red is meant that China is following Soviet Russia, for world revolution, the rule of the masses, the overthrow of what we call law and order, and the establishment of a communist social order. By pink is interpreted here to mean a new, vigorous determination to bring about speedily certain drastic changes, regardless of what foreigners wish, regardless of the possible civil war, and with thorough revision of treaties. By white is meant ordinary satisfaction with the past and present and opposition even to change.

One hundred years ago, all China was "white." There are whites in China today, but they are not saying much. They are the farmers and the submerged masses who are numbed into silence and submission from millenniums of exploitation, to whom new ideas have not yet come. There are many business men whose trade depends upon peaceful conditions, who are afraid to talk about reform. They are the conservatives, or whites. The cities—which are the centers of Chinese public opinion—are not of this color.

**Extremists in Any Movement**  
The left wing of the nationalist (Cantonese party) is red—sometimes it seems scarlet. These men declare that governments are imperialistic, opposed to the welfare of the masses, and that they, together with all religion, must be destroyed. At times this left wing seems about to paint the whole picture red.

Yet the majority, and the ablest men of the party are moderates, and these are bound to be greatly strengthened by many able Shanghai and North China statesmen. The clamor of the reds at times drowns the voice of the others. Their propaganda is world-wide, giving the world the impression that China is red through and through. Moscow abrogated her treaties, and the reds in China have tried to do the same; but it has not been done. It is due to this extreme left wing that the boycott of Canton against Hong Kong, which the moderates on Oct. 10 declared to be ended, is still keeping Hong Kong tied up as far as big business is concerned. The riots in Foochow and Hankow were staged by these extremists, as were most of the recent strikes at Shanghai. They have threatened to abrogate the treaties.

Not Anti-Foreign But Pro-China  
But such things do not represent the moderates, nor the common sense of China today. The Nationalist Party has been held together only because the moderates had a great purpose, to which extremes have been counted as incidental. Lloyd George recently said again that the movements in China are truly Chinese in origin and character. They began long before Russia became Soviet, but Soviets have speeded them up. China today is pro-China rather than anti-foreign. The people are hotly patriotic. They do not want the foreigners to leave China, but they demand age-old foreign injustices to be righted immediately. They demand justice now rather than 5 or 10 years from now. Conservative European and undeveloped American ideas do not satisfy.

France still says she will revise treaties only when China has set her house in order. America and Britain say they will revise treaties as soon as there is anyone who can speak for China—a vast difference. An un-cooperative attitude can force China to redness. That attitude in both Britain and America four years ago threw the Chinese toward Soviet Russia, and western nations have only themselves to blame for what is happening. This trouble has been foreseen for at least 20 years.

The moderates have put themselves on record as being willing to do things by negotiation, not by mob. They placed restrictions upon the reds last October; they signed the agreement with Britain about the Hankow concession, after it was actually taken by the mob; they have stated their willingness to negotiate about the concessions at Shanghai, and not to force issues there. The nationalists are progressive, announcing their desire for reform of the currency, development of education, of transportation, and local autonomy, but also with revision of international relationships. They say China cannot set her house in order while foreigners are interfering with the way she wants to run her house. China is awakening to a new life. She may be entering upon a period of modernization which would be of benefit to all the world.

**DRY LEAGUE COUNSEL DENIES FUND REPORT**  
WASHINGTON (AP)—Denial that the Anti-Saloon League has paid the expenses of any congressional committee was made by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the organization.

He did so in a formal statement directed at the charge made by G. C. Hinckley, national secretary of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, that Mr. Wheeler had paid the expenses of the House alcoholic liquor traffic committee to enable it to issue propaganda for the benefit of the league.

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## DESTROYER TO GO TO TSINGTAO

### Warship Ordered From Shanghai at Request of the American Consul

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The destroyer Pillsbury has been ordered from Shanghai to Tsingtao at the request of the American consul there, Admiral C. S. Williams, commander of the Asiatic squadron, today advised the Navy Department. The message gave no details as to recent developments in China and only stated that Tsingtao, a port about 400 miles north of Shanghai, had been without naval protection up to the present.

The exodus of Americans from the interior of China is gathering momentum under repeated official warnings.

A blanket message from the American Minister, John Van A. MacMurray, at Peking, to those in the northern section of Anhwei and Kiangsu Provinces, reported to the State Department added this area to the prescribed danger zone which already includes the whole great valley of the Yangtze.

Supplementary efforts by the department itself to induce missionary boards at home to recall their workers from the interior, also were disclosed. They were made informally several days ago with the further statement to the mission heads that the Consul General at Shanghai, Clarence Gaus, had urged recall to the United States of missionaries now taking refuge in Shanghai. Mr. Gaus said the international settlement was so congested with refugees that living conditions were becoming difficult.

Further reports from China during the day showed increasing anti-foreign tension at Changchun. As a contrast, however, the situation at Amoy, which was the cause of recent apprehension, appeared relieved. Quiet prevailed there, the consul reported, and "the Chinese authorities assure the continuation of such a condition."

There was no further word from Wuhu, where a crisis was indicated. At Hankow, the situation was again described as tense, with Americans pouring in from interior points and being shipped to Shanghai as rapidly as possible.

The clash between British sailors and Chinese at Changsha, where the American consulate has already been ordered closed, was officially reported, but without details. It resulted in a demand by the local Nationalist authorities for surrender of the British warship, withdrawal of the British warship and cancellation of extraterritorial rights of British subjects. The British consul has ordered all British Nationals out of the area.

Orders from the legation at Peking to clear northern Anhwei and Kiangsu of Americans, probably are based on the expectation that the tide of war is to pass through these regions as the Nationalists drive toward Peking in a final struggle with the northern war lords for mastery of all China south of the Manchurian wall. The two provinces are still in northern hands, but with the Cantonese advancing, there are indications of a wide enveloping movement against Peking as a part of the southern strategy.

**CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE GAINS**  
Canadian Westinghouse reports net profit of \$1,366,742 for 1926, equal to 1925, a sharp contrast with \$1,077,387 in 1925, or \$14.9 share. Profit and loss surplus was \$1,244,992, compared with \$2,521,541 the year before.

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## MINERS' STRIKE HINGES ON WAGE

Retention of \$7.50 Scale Is  
Issue in Central Com-  
petitive Field

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 31.—The wage scale of \$7.50 a day is the issue that is shutting down coal mines in the central competitive field—Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and western Pennsylvania—with the expiration at midnight, March 31, of the Jacksonville agreement.

Approximately 150,000 union miners will be affected, but no public inconvenience is anticipated because of big coal stocks on hand. The union demands a continuation of the basic \$7.50 wage; operators declare they cannot compete with nonunion fields of West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee at this figure.

The Jacksonville agreement, negotiated three years ago, has cost the United Mine Workers considerable losses of territory and control. At the back of the demand for the \$7.50 wage is the continued and prolonged irregularity of employment admittedly brought on by overdevelopment of the soft coal industry as a whole. Figures illustrating the remarkable irregularity of employment which is felt first by the miner and his family have been prepared by government sources here.

Worked 215 Days a Year  
For the thirty years up to 1920 it is shown that the coal miner averaged only 215 days' work annually in 308 possible working days. In other words the miner was laid off about one day in three, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, over a period of three decades.

Since the period of the Jacksonville agreement and following the World War, intermittency of labor has been even more accentuated. The union miner, it is believed has not averaged more than 180 days a year for the nation, with a somewhat higher average in the non-union fields.

Instead of multiplying the accepted union wage of \$7.50 a day by six days a week, the miners assert, and taking the \$45 thus obtained as the usual return for the coal digger, the prolonged periods in which there is no work available at all must be considered.

Annual Wage Counts  
It is the annual wage and not the day wage that is important. An official bulletin of the United States Department of Labor estimates the average annual wage of soft coal miners, union and non-union alike, in 1924, as \$1128.

On the other hand the operators reply that they are faced with disastrous competition from nonunion fields, and that wages which constitute 70 per cent of the cost of coal production, must be lowered if they are not to go out of business.

The union fields close to the big markets have lost part of the advantage of position. It is claimed, since the Interstate Commerce Commission granted discriminatory rates with a preferential to southern fields. As a whole the coal from the Virginias, Kentucky and Tennessee is held to be somewhat superior to that from the Central Competitive Field.

In the present shutdown the test of the union's strength is expected in the Pittsburgh district, where the Pittsburgh Coal Company, one of the largest of the country's producers, has abrogated the Jacksonville agreement and proceeded on an independent basis. The union faces a severe test here, and it is felt it may find difficulty in holding this important area.

## CHIANG OPPOSES REDS IN HANKOW

(Continued from Page 1)  
Representatives remain in control it is believed there will be little cause for anxiety.

To Protect Foreigners  
Chiang's plea to newspaper correspondents today for an understanding, and his stand for peaceful negotiations rather than force in the final Chinese settlement are regarded as the most hopeful development since the Nationalists occupied the

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city. There has been an unmistakable local tendency to minimize the influence of the Moderates and exaggerate all untoward incidents. Chiang's statement, it is held, will make plain that even though unruly elements get out of hand it is the serious purpose of those in authority to take every means to protect foreign lives and property. His declaration against antiforeignism is particularly strong, and is given greater weight because of his obvious sincerity which much impressed newspaper men.

With the general relaxing of the Shanghai situation, news comes to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor through private telegrams that conditions in south China are better and that the mission schools in Foochow are reopening under favorable circumstances. The British missionaries in the interior of Fukien are continuing at their posts and some American missionaries who were evacuated several weeks ago are considering returning to their posts. The conclusion is rapidly shaping itself here among pro-Chinese foreigners that the only reasonable program will be to allow Chiang every opportunity to make good his pledges and prevent any provocative incidents on the part of foreigners or Chinese.

Meanwhile, the greatest element of uncertainty is the labor unions, which, due to Russian influences, are difficult to control and rather anti-Chiang, following rather the dictation of Borodin and Hankow.

Portugal May Send Troops  
LISBON, Portugal, March 31 (AP)—The newspaper Seculo today reports that Portugal will shortly send troops and a warship with three airplanes to China. An aviation center, it reports, will be established at Macao, the Portuguese colony in China.

No Order for French  
PARIS, March 31 (AP)—While the evacuation of the Americans and British from Hankow is announced in dispatches received here, there has been no order for the French to leave the city. The reinforcements for the French consular staff in Shanghai are already en route from Tonkin, Annam.

## FRANCE AGAIN IN OPPOSITION

Difficulty Is Reaching Com-  
promise With British, Ger-  
man and American Views

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from Halifax

GENEVA, March 31.—Military efforts who can be employed immediately on the outbreak of war without being mobilized, may be subject to limitation and their period of training shortened are the main points of agreement so far reached in the discussions of the preparatory disarmament conference on the draft of the limitation of armaments presented by Viscount Cecil and M. Paul-Boncour. But the question as to whether trained reserves should be included in visible peace strength has been held over for future discussion owing to the difficulty of arriving at a compromise between the British and French viewpoints.

In the meanwhile Hugh Gibson, on behalf of the United States Government, has suggested a possible way out of the difficulty by proposing the full publication of the lists of reserves and the possibility of limiting not only the number of soldiers called up yearly and the period of service, but also reserve equipment. Mr. Gibson, while admitting the difficulty of limiting reserves in the present circumstances owing to the large number of trained men left over from the war, objected to the wide definition given by the French to reserves, which he maintained should only include men who had received military training.

He also emphasized the important part reserves played in the military strength of armies, insisting on the absolute necessity of a clear picture of the actual armed strength of each country, the value of the different categories of reserves to be subsequently determined. Therefore the American view which is directed to regional agreements, is not opposed to the possibility of the reduction of trained reserves if the powers concerned will accept such

limitation. At all events if the plan for the publication of reserves is adopted every country would know exactly where it stood in relation to its neighbors which it is felt would go far to remove the distrust that is at the root of the hesitation to reduce armaments.

In the meanwhile, the French take a stiff line against any proposal for dealing with reserves, and still adhere to the demand that the personnel of armies, navies and air force be taken together for the purpose of limitation and that expenditure be adopted as one of the tests for the reducing of armament. Yesterday was spent in discussing the relative value of home and overseas forces, in view of preventing a country masking its figures for home defense by the importation of colonial troops. Colored troops are not to be subject to reduction. The question of whether police, customs and forest guards are to be included in peace effectives is giving rise to a lively discussion, the British, American and German opinion being opposed to the French demand for their inclusion.

Rules to be tighter  
FOR MEXICAN BORDER

CALEXICO, Calif. (Staff Correspondence)—A vigorous campaign against illegal crossing of the border between Mexico and the United States in this district has been announced by H. F. Sheppard, deputy collector of customs here.

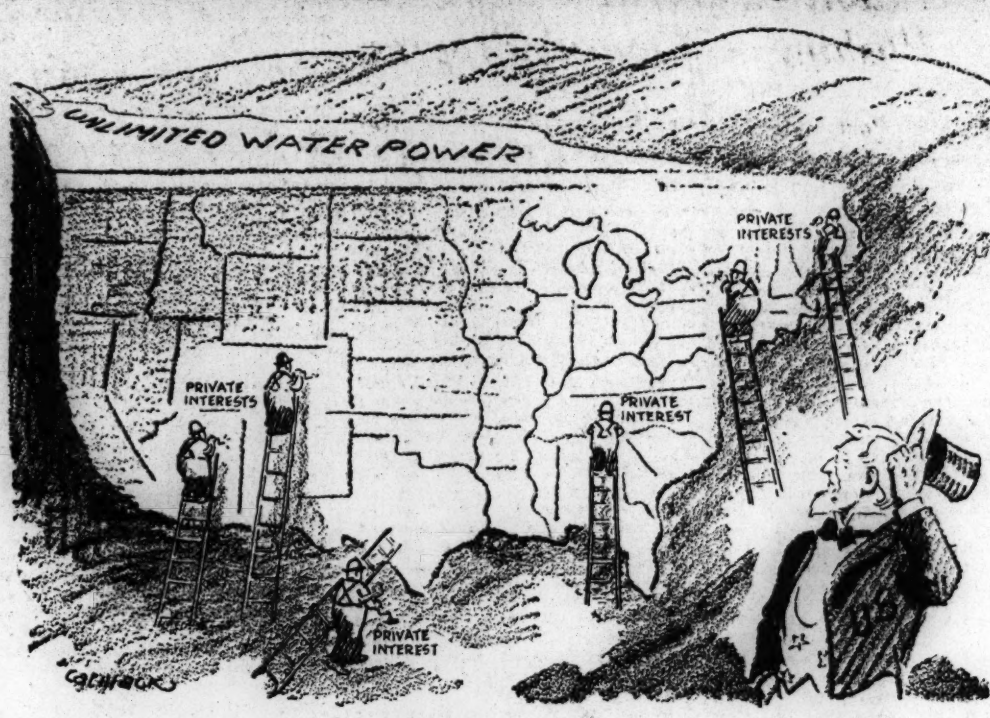
Except for a distance of three miles between this city and Mexicali, Mex., where a high protected fence exists, there is no adequate barrier along the international border in this vicinity. Taking advantage of this fact, ranchers as well as smugglers have established roads across the border at various points. In the past customs patrolmen have confined their efforts to the apprehension of smugglers, but the new campaign will be directed against all violators of the line crossing laws.

MRS. FISKE DEFENDS  
ANIMALS IN SPEECH

Mrs. Minnie Madden Fiske, now appearing in Boston in Ibsen's "Ghosts," spoke today at the Women's City Club against the use of steel traps in the hunting of furbearing and other animals. Mrs. Fiske was the guest at luncheon in the clubhouse, with the president, Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther, presiding.

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## Uncle Sam—"Perhaps It's Time I Was Getting Busy, Too"



limitation. At all events if the plan for the publication of reserves is adopted every country would know exactly where it stood in relation to its neighbors which it is felt would go far to remove the distrust that is at the root of the hesitation to reduce armaments.

In the meanwhile, the French take a stiff line against any proposal for dealing with reserves, and still adhere to the demand that the personnel of armies, navies and air force be taken together for the purpose of limitation and that expenditure be adopted as one of the tests for the reducing of armament. Yesterday was spent in discussing the relative value of home and overseas forces, in view of preventing a country masking its figures for home defense by the importation of colonial troops. Colored troops are not to be subject to reduction. The question of whether police, customs and forest guards are to be included in peace effectives is giving rise to a lively discussion, the British, American and German opinion being opposed to the French demand for their inclusion.

Rules to be tighter  
FOR MEXICAN BORDER

CALEXICO, Calif. (Staff Correspondence)—A vigorous campaign against illegal crossing of the border between Mexico and the United States in this district has been announced by H. F. Sheppard, deputy collector of customs here.

Except for a distance of three miles between this city and Mexicali, Mex., where a high protected fence exists, there is no adequate barrier along the international border in this vicinity. Taking advantage of this fact, ranchers as well as smugglers have established roads across the border at various points. In the past customs patrolmen have confined their efforts to the apprehension of smugglers, but the new campaign will be directed against all violators of the line crossing laws.

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**Globe Re-Atomizer**

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Fifth Avenue Boot Shop  
Between 47th and 48th Streets, New York

Patent leather with tan kid  
piping. Also light tan kid with  
brown kid piping.....\$18.50

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Also frequent exhibits in all the larger cities, formal notice of which will be sent regularly to anyone forwarding name and address.

## ITALIAN TROOPS NOT IN ALBANIA

Investigator Says Reports  
Are "Absurd"—"Perilous  
Zone" However Admitted

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Respecting disquieting rumors concerning Albania, a special investigation correspondent of the Daily Mail says that while the situation perhaps is still endangering European peace, it has its fantastic side owing to absurd reports circulating in the surrounding districts that 65,000 Italian troops are occupying Albania. On the strength of this, he adds, committees are appealing to the mountaineers to join the general Slav crusade to expel the "invaders."

The correspondent, whose dispatch was sent on Wednesday from Tirana, declares there are no Italian troops whatever in Albania. He says there has been much movement of Yugoslav troops, guns and munitions in the neighborhood of Dibra and Struga, near the eastern frontier of Albania, but that he can only speculate as to the purpose. The district in question is described as "a perilous zone, as it admits of an attack on Tirana being delivered from the east without great difficulty."

"The whole Balkan scene," he adds, "is filled with leaders who play upon an ignorance which they themselves largely share."

Conservatives the day before had criticized the Government for not bringing the report of the Conference before Parliament for ratification, but had left it to a private member to bring up.

C. H. Cahan (Conservative) again took the Prime Minister to task for apparently attempting to avoid the issue, and declared that never before in Canadian history had there been such great modifications of the national status proposed.

The debate continues today.

## IMPROVED HOUSING NEEDED FOR NEGRO

Cramped in Large Cities, Re-  
ports Urban League.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 31 (Special)—Improved housing for Negroes is needed in such big cities as St. Louis, Atlanta and Los Angeles, according to reports made to the National Urban League conference here. The report points out that the Negro sections must have more space in which to grow if segregation is to continue.

John T. Clark, legislative secretary of the league, said in his report: "The housing situation among St. Louis Negroes is very unsatisfactory. Many houses built a generation ago give outward evidence of being substantial but are in fact bulks for which inordinate rents are paid."

J. Arnold Hill of New York, industrial director of the league, in a report based on his investigation reported that relations between the races on the west coast are cordial and that the Negro is liberally treated in social matters, but is discriminated against industrially. Conditions in Atlanta were deplored in a report made by Alonzo Thayer, president of the Atlanta branch of the league.

"Jay walking" across Boylston Street between Tremont and Park Square is to be ended through a contract for the erection of a \$7500 iron fence along the Common for that distance, while next year, William P. Long, chairman of the Board of Park Commissioners, plans to complete the fencing in of the Common by the erection of a similar iron fence from Tremont and Boylston to Park Street. The Boylston Street section is to be completed by June 1, next.

**FENCE ON COMMON  
TO BAR JAY WALKER**

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**How long since you have had  
a valuable new idea?**

THERE are two kinds of salary increases. The first is the *little* increase. It comes about in this way. The Directors say: "Jones is a faithful man. It would be inconvenient to replace him. We'd better give him a few dollars a week more."

The second kind is the *big* increase. It comes about in this way. The Directors say: "Smith is full of ideas. If we don't keep him some competitor will take him, or he will go into business for himself. We'd better give him a real boost."

The function of the Alexander Hamilton Institute is to give men ideas which they can exchange for larger incomes, more responsible positions, greater confidence in themselves. The ideas are gathered from the most successful men in business everywhere, and compiled in the Modern Business Course and Service.

How much do these ideas cost? Says Mr. J. O. Roser, executive in the Pittsfield plant of the General Electric Company: "It's surprising to consider that the Course is available at a cost which is less than the average man spends for amusements."

How much are these ideas worth? "Within a few months after I received the Service," says President Charles A. Rogers of the Michigan Dental Supply Company, "I had already received my money's worth in the valuable ideas the Course had given me."

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In England, 87 Great Russell St., London, W. 1, AUSTRIA, 110 Catterbach St., Vienna.

## STATE MOTOR REGISTRATIONS ARE NEARER NORMAL RECORD

Revenues Decrease From \$7,164,826 to \$6,958,702 in  
Three-Month Period—February's Favorable Road  
Conditions Helped Overcome Losses

With the favorable weather conditions during February, the registration of motor vehicles in Massachusetts assumed a more normal aspect. During the month 25,285 passenger cars were registered compared with 13,616 in the same month of 1926.

It will be remembered, however, that several severe storms took place in that month a year ago and this greatly retarded registrations. In addition, thousands of motorists delayed registration of cars in December and January last because of the compulsory insurance law. For the three months ended Feb. 28, last, passenger car registrations totaled 342,158, or more than 17,000 less than figures for the corresponding period of last year. Up to the end of February, 68,267 business cars and trucks had been registered as compared with 74,310 for the same period in previous fiscal year.

In the three months under discussion the various automobile fees have netted the State \$6,958,702 as compared with \$7,164,826 in the previous year. The record of registrations in Massachusetts for February and three months ended Feb. 28, follows with comparisons:

	February 3 months 1927	February 3 months 1926
Passenger cars	25,285	13,616
Commercial cars	2,370	68,267
Taxis	271	2,816
Buses	19	1,005
Trailers	17	327
Motor cycles	241	837
Motor cycle dealers	3	30
Manufacturers and dealers	2,584	1,272
Licenses to operate	13,124	49,049
License renewals	2,009	2,709
Examinations	3,591	1,844
Total fees	\$6,958,702	\$7,164,826

**LIBRARY HEADS MEET**  
VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Nation-wide co-operation between libraries and schools, and unity of libraries, were recommended as being essential to thorough minor and adult education by E. S. Robinson, Vancouver public librarian, in his presidential address before the fourteenth annual conference of the British Columbia Library Association.

**FLIERS REACH VENEZUELA**  
CARACAS, Venezuela, (AP)—The three airplanes of the United States Army good will squadron nearing the end of their flight over Central and South American countries, arrived at Puerto Cabello, near Caracas, from Port of Spain, Trinidad. They were greeted by Lieutenant Weddington and Whitehead, who will continue the homeward voyage.

**RESORTS OF  
CAPE MAY  
COUNTY**  
NEW JERSEY  
"The Playground of America"

Where Summer Lasts Six Months  
No place else on the North Atlantic Seaboard has a more delightful climate in the early Spring, throughout the Summer and in the late Fall.  
Twelve flourishing resorts extend their invitation to you to come to this "Peninsula of Opportunity."  
You'll find plenty of attractions in each resort—Boardwalks, Ocean Piers, Concerts, Dancing, Golf, Tennis, Horseback Riding, Motoring, Water Sports, Bathing and Fishing. Modern hotels and boarding houses and comfortable cottages, apartments and bungalows for rent for the season.  
Fresh vegetables and fruits grown on model farms virtually at your door. For further information, write to:  
W. R. C. HALL, Publicity Director  
CAPE MAY COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
Cape May Court House, New Jersey

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Send me the new revised edition of "Forging Ahead in Business," which I may keep without charge.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Please write plainly

Business Address \_\_\_\_\_

Business Position \_\_\_\_\_



## NEW MOTOR LAW IN EFFECT JUNE 1

## New Hampshire Measure Is Designed to Get Results of Compulsory Insurance

CONCORD, N. H., March 31 (Special).—New Hampshire, on the first day of June, will have a motor vehicle insurance law which is said to be different from any insurance statutes now in effect. The bill passed the Legislature unanimously and has received the signature of Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding.

act; in fact, it has nothing to do with insurance except that an insurance policy is one of the means for complying with its conditions. Yet there are certain features in the new law which are designed to protect the public almost as well as compulsory automobile insurance.

"The financial responsibility motor vehicle liability act," as the New Hampshire law is termed, provides that any person who has a grievance against the owner of a motor vehicle may petition the court for a hearing and if the court, after such hearing,

It is probable cause of negligent use of the vehicle without any negligence on the part of the complainant, it shall require the owner to furnish security for any judgment which may be rendered against him in an action at law, for an amount not exceeding \$1000 as regards property damage, or \$5000 as regards injury.

If the defendant fails to furnish such security the clerk of court, under the law, is required to immediately notify the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles of the action of the

court and of the failure of the defendant to furnish security.

The most drastic provisions of the law toll the fault of persons to supply the necessary security. Not only is the operator's license suspended but the registration of his motor vehicle is also taken away.

And until he complies with the law regarding the security clause, the person at fault cannot operate a machine in the State or allow the car to be figured in the case to be registered.

Nonresidents of the State are required to furnish the same financial responsibility as residents.

The purpose of the hearing under the petition is solely to establish the financial responsibility of the

automobile owner. No evidence presented at the preliminary hearing can be used by either party in a trial of the case. The financial security required by the court at the preliminary hearing can be furnished in any one of the following three ways:

First, by a deposit with the court of cash or other security acceptable to the court. Second, by a certificate of a bonding company. Third, by a certificate from an authorized insurance company.

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## ELECTIONS HELD AT CONNECTICUT

### College Now Turns Attention to Commencement

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NEW LONDON, Conn., March 31 (Special).—Practically all the major

elections at Connecticut College are over and attention of the students is turned toward the activities of commencement now but little more than two months away.

All of the association heads have been chosen. Miss Dorothy Bayley '23, of Woodhaven, N. Y., has been elected to the presidency of Student Government, the highest honor the student body can confer.

Miss Henrietta L. Owens '23, of Chevy Chase, Md., has been chosen chief justice of Honor Court for the coming year. No other president of the junior class, Miss Adelaide King '23, of Campello, Mass., has been elected vice-president of Student Government.

Class presidents for the coming

year will be Miss Eleanor Wood of Philadelphia, 1938; Eleanor Fahney of Boston, 1939; Miss Mary Ann of Staten Island, N. Y., 1939; Miss Edna Statesman of Lynn, Mass., 1940. Miss Mary Ann has been elected president of the Dramatic Club. Louise Towne '28, of Meriden, Conn., will be the editor of the News, the college newspaper, next year. Miss Maria Heu- been elected president of the Athletic Association.

Miss Delagracia Kent '28, of Glen Ridge, N. J., has been re-elected to the presidency of the college press board. She has been elected editor of the February issue. Miss Deborah Lip-pincott of Germantown, Pa., will succeed Miss Edith Clarke as presi-

dent of the Service League.

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**CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL  
TOPIC TO BE COURTS**

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HARTFORD, Conn., March 31 (Special)—In order to better acquaint women with operation of the courts the Connecticut League of Women Voters, in co-operation with Connecticut College, will hold a citizenship school at New London on May 10, 11 and 12 on judges, juries,

The first afternoon and evening lectures will be about the courts of Connecticut, their makeup and jurisdiction. The second day probation work and the juvenile court will be considered. Legal aid and policewomen are also to be lecture topics on the second day. Preventive measures, the costs of crime and the treatment of criminals are topics for the third and last day classes. A juvenile court luncheon and demonstration will conclude the school.

## TAX EXEMPTION MEASURE BLOKED

CONCORD, N. H., March 31 (AP)—  
Passage of House Bill 299 in new  
draft which extends authority to  
local communities to exempt manu-  
facturing industries from taxation

The House ordered to a third reading a measure that would change the date of the primary, permit party committee to fill vacancies in the primary ballot after primaries close and limit expenditures of candidates in primary campaign.



## Motion Picture Pioneer Days Described by Marcus Loew

Once "Despised Business" Now a Leader, He Tells  
Harvard Audience—Answers Question, "Has  
Radio Interfered With Show Business?"

Marcus Loew, president of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer productions, defined the origin of the combination of vaudeville and motion picture projection and referred to the necessity of exhibitors who were also producers encouraging competition in picture making, when he spoke yesterday before students in the motion picture course at the Harvard School of Business Administration.

Mr. Loew told of conditions which attended his pioneering days in motion pictures. When the public was generally considering it a disgrace to be seen in the neighborhood of a motion picture theater, he said he was wondering if, after all, there was not a future for the despised business.

So Mr. Loew said he bought a penny arcade in Cincinnati. It was in the days when 5 cents was the admission charged to little box-like rooms where patrons stood up in order to see a short film flicker steadily across a cotton screen. The penny arcade he bought was run down.

He was in the process of reconstructing it when he received an invitation from a man in Covington, Ky., to "come down here and see something new in entertainment." He went. To find a brownstone house at the door of which a man sold tickets which, a moment later, he received from the hands of their purchasers in the front hall. Then he conveyed his patrons upstairs and there, on a screen, a slapstick comedy, was unrolled and as it was the ticket seller and ticket taker, who had, summarily, become the "lecturer," explained the progress of what plot the story had.

He did this very simply, by merely saying, to suit the action, "Now you see him coming in the door. See, he is going to steal up behind the old grandfather. Now he is going to find out if the old grandfather is asleep. He does not see the little boy standing in the corner. . . ."

## MILLIONS SAVED TO INDUSTRY AND WORKERS BY ARBITRATION

Less Than \$16,000 Spent by Conciliation Board of State in  
Accomplishing Peaceful Settlement of  
Industrial Disputes

A story of the saving of millions of dollars to Massachusetts labor and industry in potential losses through a state expenditure of less than \$16,000 is told by the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in its section of the annual report of the Department of Labor and Industries for 1926.

This report reveals the increasing extent to which the conference table and the arbitration hearing have come into use in place of the strike and the lockout in settling industrial disputes.

The board rendered decisions in 201 cases during 1926, and 26 other cases were settled or withdrawn, each case representing a question of unemployment for scores and usually hundreds of workers and usefulness or idleness for thousands if not hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of plant equipment. Among the numerous strikes brought to a close, two are described in the report, each of which involved about 1500 employees. Both were settled within two months.

**Many Industries Helped**  
Conciliation was effected in controversies in the billposting, building, coal, foundry, milk, plumbing, rubber, shoe, textile, transportation and upholstering industries. Arbitration awards were made in the coal, building and shoe business.

The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration consists of Edward Fisher, chairman; Herbert B. Waggatt and Samuel Ross, all three of whom are associate commissioners of labor and industry and discharge a number of duties in that department. These three also constitute the state Minimum Wage Commission.

"As a result of another year's experience," the report says, "the board is more firmly convinced that industrial problems involving differences between employers and employees, such as hours, wages and working conditions, are best reached by both parties as of mutual concern. This generally results in a willingness on both sides to take up those matters for discussion and consideration and to co-operate in reaching a settlement as to what is fair and reasonable. This method is always recommended by the board."

**Work Does Not Stop**  
"Where such a course is followed, opportunity is afforded for adjustment of differences by the parties themselves without cessation of work, and if the parties are unable to reach an adjustment, for the board through its good offices to assist them in doing so."

"The work of the board along these lines has not only broadened, but has resulted in the advice and assistance of the board being sought relative to the provisions and forms of agreements, and also in making arrangements between employers and employees whereby labor controversies can be adjusted without cessation of work."

"It has been demonstrated that under such arrangements opportunity has been afforded the employer to develop his business, resulting in advantage to all concerned."

The board makes the observation that last year labor controversies were less severe as well as fewer in number than in former years. The report also shows that the conciliation work was carried on with considerably less expense than was anticipated, since expenditures for the year were \$15,973.55 out of an appropriation of \$25,800, leaving a balance of nearly \$10,000. This does not include the salaries of the board members as associate commissioners of the department.

But even this crude exercise convinced Mr. Loew that he had done well to buy the penny arcade which had a wall space about 30 feet square. So he hastened back to it and in the first week, showing an extraordinary dull picture but, after all, the best he could obtain, he earned \$5000 in it without spending any money for advertising.

Mr. Loew said that his idea of combining vaudeville with the showing of pictures came from a request made of him by an actor who was out of work.

Mr. Loew said he did not have such a struggle to get started as some men in the business had had because his profit on a cheap little theater was so comparatively enormous that he was able to acquire a chain of the small theaters in a short space of time.

It came to Mr. Loew finally, he said, that he might be crowded out as a mere exhibitor with the forming of the large producing organizations. His advent into the producing field confirmed what is a conviction of his, namely, that whereas exhibiting and producing can be profitably carried on by one man, he should use his own productions on his programs less often than he uses those of his competitors.

Asked from the floor whether the radio had interfered with the progress of motion picture theaters, Mr. Loew said he thought so only upon the comparatively rare occasions when a President's message or some similar great event was being broadcast.

He agreed with William Fox and other lecturers that a show might be made more successful if vaudeville or special features were added to it, but that the absence of a good picture from the program would cause to be unavailing the most excellent features or acts.

Mr. Loew said he had determined to make his theaters known as "one rate" theaters, wherein one admission price for the three subdivisions of the day prevailed.

In the section of the department report devoted to the Minimum Wage Commission, data are presented which indicate that the degree of compliance with the wage decrees under the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Act is nearly 95 per cent.

Inspections made under wage decrees in 13 industries resulted in the gathering of wage information on 36,454 women workers in 1361 establishments, and of this number of employees 34,479, or 94.6 per cent of the total, were being paid at least the minimum wage decrees in their industries.

The number of cases reported of noncompliance with the wage decrees was 1968, involving 328 plants. In 566 cases in 213 plants, adjustment was made by raising wages, shortening hours or transferring employees to piece work or another kind of work where they could earn the minimum. In 141 cases the employees left, and six were discharged. Approximately 1000 cases were pending at the end of the year.

**Two Industries Fall in Line**  
The commission has found that the majority of cases of noncompliance now occur in establishments which already have been advertised for previous noncompliance, especially laundries, paper box factories, and retail stores. Even in these industries, the number of noncomplying establishments represents only a small portion of the industry.

Minimum wage decrees now are in effect in 18 industries. Two industries, jewelry making and stationery and paper goods, were added to the list in 1926, and a new minimum of \$12 a week was set in the confectionery industry.

Other divisions of the department of labor and industries which are represented in the report are the division of industrial safety, which reports progress in the installation of safer machinery in many industries, and the division of standards, division of statistics, and the public employment offices.

## CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN CLUBHOUSE WINS AID

Two afternoon entertainments for the benefit of the Charlotte Cushman Clubhouse, to be opened in Boston, are planned for this spring at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The first is to be on April 26 from 4 to 6 p. m., and the other some time in May. A benefit performance at some theater is proposed for the early fall.

The local association, of which Mrs. Charles H. Innes is chairman and Mrs. E. E. Olive secretary, is looking for a house in the Beacon Hill or Back Bay districts that will afford suitable facilities for the requirements of the club. This is to be altered as necessary during the summer and furnished and, it is hoped, will be ready to open at the beginning of the next theatrical season. Contributions have been coming in well and pledges of support are encouraging.

## Boy Scouts Planting Shrubs Along Roads in Washington

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special)—Removal of debris, unsightly brush and objectionable billboards from the sides of highways and the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers along roads frequently used, are gaining headway here.

Roads leading into Olympia are being adorned by flower beds and shrubs planted by Boy Scouts, who help patrol the forests under the supervision of the State fire prevention organizations.

## MAINE POWER BILLS ADVANCED

Four Measures Are Passed  
To Be Engrossed in the  
State Senate

AUGUSTA, Me., March 31 (Special)—Water-power interests today were discussing the final prospects for the four measures in the state Legislature which were passed to be engrossed yesterday by the Senate after passing the House.

The four measures are the two Carter bills, designed to strengthen the Fernald law; the Smith-Wyman bill permitting the export of surplus power under state restriction and containing a referendum clause; and the Oakes compact bill for mutual exchange of power primarily between Maine and Massachusetts and subsequently other New England states.

The water-power lineup in the Senate was disclosed for the first time yesterday. It is closer than many expected. On the recorded vote on the Smith bill, the total was 17 to 11 for engrossment of the bill, with two paired. This, in effect, meant 18 to 12.

While this test of strength is not regarded as conclusive until after the final enactment vote, it indicates a prospect that an executive veto would have enough of a margin in the Senate to sustain it.

## Prospect of Veto

Although Gov. Ralph O. Brewster has made no public announcement regarding a veto of the Smith bill, which is generally expected to pass both branches, legislative observers point to the Governor's special water power message to the Legislature in which reference is made to "grave dangers of loss of state control" which he predicted would result under the Smith plan.

Both women senators, Mrs. Katherine Allen of Penobscott County and Mrs. Dora Pinkham of Aroostook County, voted in favor of the Smith bill and against the Carter bills. The Oakes compact bill was passed to be engrossed without a recorded vote or any debate, a condition which its supporters believe has strengthened the chances of the bill.

An increase from \$2,000,000 of 17 years ago to a present valuation of \$80,000,000 of public utilities in Maine, is cited by Charles B. Carter, Senator from Androscoggin County and author of the Carter bill, as an evidence that the Fernald anti-export law had been beneficial to the State.

## Large Increase Shown

"Any law under which a certain class of business has increased 40 times in round figures in about 17 years seems to me a law beneficial to this State," said Senator Carter in support of his measure in the Senate yesterday.

"Less than half of the communities of Maine are served at the present time. More than 40 per cent of the water horsepower of Maine is developed at the present time. Does not this justify Maine's public policy of conservation, at least until all the communities are served by the hydroelectric public utility?"

"Fifty per cent of Maine's population lives upon farms. Less than 10 per cent of those living on farms are served with electricity. Have the public utilities of Maine kept faith with the people of the State of Maine until the companies have realized that the landowners had adopted the home of the people of New Hampshire be lighted with Maine electricity when approximately 350,000 Maine farmers retire by candle light because they have no electricity?"

Senator Carter also quoted the Republican Party platform opposing weakening the Fernald law, and said the Smith bill "absolutely abdicates Maine's control and jurisdiction."

## Cretan and Grecian Art Alike in Some Degree, Study Reveals

Dr. Chiera, Assyriologist, Tells of Discoveries by  
Harvard Semitic Museum Expedition in Mesopotamia—Describes Palace

Describing the discovery by the Harvard Semitic Museum expedition in Mesopotamia of an ancient palace, Dr. Chiera, Assyriologist, told an audience gathered yesterday at the Semitic Museum that these excavations had resulted in establishing a clearer relationship between the Cretan and Greek civilizations, and the Oriental.

The speaker, who was introduced by Prof. David Gordon Lyon, honorary curator of the museum, described especially the discovery of an ancient palace found by him near the city of Kerkuk, Iraq, when he was in charge of the American School of Oriental Research in Baghdad. The palace belonged to a very rich man, living in the time of Moses. In the rooms of the house were found the complete records of his family for six generations. Over 1000 tablets, neatly inscribed, were filed away in jars and baskets, each container carefully labeled.

The discovery of these archives throws light upon a people that had hitherto been unknown. Their art and social organization, argued that they belonged to a very important race, whose influence extended over the Levant and Greece. The completeness of the palace—dining room, kitchen, bath, laundry, servants' quarters, and artistic pottery—speaks a very definite social and cultural life.

The filing system is evidently no modern invention. The old gentleman in Kerkuk, 150 miles from Baghdad, so carefully filed away his documents that today, centuries later, the world is able to read them again and get a very clear idea of the life of the time. The landowner increased his estate at the expense

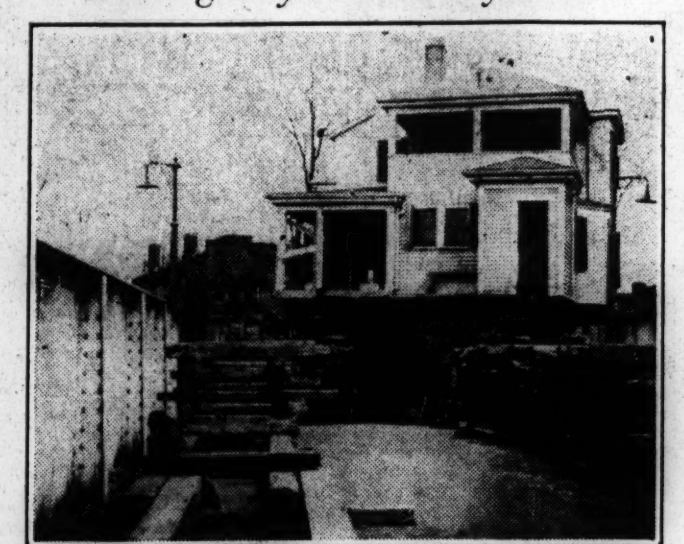
## Entire House Rolled Across Rail Bridge

Sun Porch, Brick Chimney,  
and All Moved 1000 Feet  
to Lincoln Park Site

Moving household goods is problem enough, but simple compared to moving the whole house when the building has to be "rolled" over a bridge as was the case yesterday in moving Peter McAleer's two-story house from Linden Street, Wellesley Hills, to Lincoln Park a distance of about 1000 feet. The house had to be lifted about 10 feet to clear the sides of the bridge.

By shoring up the girders under the direction of John A. Chase, Boston & Albany Railroad bridge engineer, the building movers succeeded in getting the house, weighing 40 tons or more, across the bridge

## Moving Day in Wellesley Hills



Peter McAleer Sold His Land as Site for Gasoline Station, But Decided to Keep the House, So He Had It Taken Intact to New Site, Traveling Over B. & A. Bridge En Route.

which has a capacity for 14 tons. Electric overhead wires also had to be temporarily removed. Mr. McAleer sold his Linden Street property which will be used as a site for a gasoline filling station. The house has six rooms, a sun porch and an outside brick chimney. Mr. McAleer liked it so he had it moved.

## ASSESSORS TO BEGIN ANNUAL VALUATIONS

Increase Up to \$25,000,000  
Expected in Boston

Valuation of Boston's real estate for the purposes of taxation for 1927 will begin tomorrow morning, when 47 first assistant assessors will start upon the work. Last year the total real estate valuation of the city was \$1,898,054,900. It is expected by Mayor Nichols and Edward T. Kelly, chairman of the board of assessors, that this year's valuation will exceed last year's total by from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

Mayor Nichols and Mr. Kelly both spoke to the assistant assessors, telling them the importance of careful valuation of all property with due regard to the heavy tax rate that the city has had to levy upon property.

New construction to come under valuation for the first time this year totals about \$20,000,000, the bulk of this increase being represented by the Hotel Statler, the Ritz-Carlton, the Elks Hotel, the Parker House and the new Harbor Trust Building in Atlantic Avenue. The assistant assessors have received special orders to find for assessing the automobiles owned in Boston. In the past many car owners have avoided taxation by registering their machines as of purchase after April 1.

## TWO "EL" SOLUTIONS OFFERED IN SENATE

Private Operation or 25-Year  
Extension, Is Issue

Contrasting proposals, one for a return to private operation and the other for an extension of public control for 25 years, were laid before the State Senate as solutions for the problem of the Boston Elevated system when the upper house convened today.

The bill for private control made a surprise appearance on the calendar yesterday when the Committee on Ways and Means, shortly before the session, changed its decision originally made to report "ought not to pass" on the 25-year extension bill of the Joint Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and Street Railways, and reported instead a

## Links Farm and Parks

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, urged a greater co-ordination between farming and recreational interests, contending that the tourists are about as desirous of viewing and enjoying New England's agricultural areas as they are its seaside and mountains.

Summer visitors to New England expect fresh eggs and vegetables, and they constitute one of the best markets for New England farm products. Dr. Gilbert said, adding that the abundance of fresh high-quality food at reasonable prices. The New England farmer is able to produce much greater quantities of food if he is given adequate help and encouragement.

The problem of how greater co-operation can be effected in the development of recreational facilities was treated by F. C. Coley, passenger traffic manager of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, S. Chester Lyon, secretary of the Berkshire Hills Conference, R. E. Singer, club service manager of the American Automobile Association, and Arthur L. Race, manager of the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

## Automobile Vacationists

"About 40,000 persons will take their summer vacations in automobiles during the coming season," Dr. Singer said, adding that the abundance of fresh high-quality food at reasonable prices. The New England farmer is able to produce much greater quantities of food if he is given adequate help and encouragement.

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## NEW YORK-STAMFORD BUS LINE PROPOSED

GREENWICH, Conn., March 31 (AP)—Substitution of motorbuses for trolley cars throughout the section of southern Connecticut and Westchester County, New York, served by the New York & Stamford Railway, will be sought in petitions to be filed soon by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Connecticut Company, it was learned today.

The buses will be substituted on Sunday, April 3, for the local trolley lines in Port Chester, but in Connecticut action will wait upon the filing of the petitions with the state Public Utilities Commission and action upon them. The New York & Stamford is an interstate trolley system which in part of its territory leases and operates lines owned by the petitioning companies.

## "THE KING" RECEIVED WELL AT PREMIERE

Both play and actors were well received at the first production of the "The King," by Olivia Cushing-Anderson, formerly of Boston, at the Fine Arts Theater for the benefit of Community Service of Boston, Inc. last evening. The play will be repeated tonight. Charles Leatherbee, Harvard '29, played the King, Miss Louisa James, a niece of the author, played the Queen, and Mrs. Edward Holton James, a sister of Mrs. Anderson, was a lady in waiting.

Other participants were Corlis Wilber, Radcliffe '30, Doris Sanger; and from Harvard: James Lawrence, Carleton Green, Harold G. Meyer, Walter F. Keetzel, Robert Hayden Jones, Arthur T. Carpenter, Edward A. Renner, H. Bowen Wands Jr., and William B. Lee, all of the class of '30, Marcus Bell and Robert Leatherbee.

## STUDENTS OF YALE CONTRIBUTE \$184,655

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31 (AP)—Yale students in an eight-day campus campaign have contributed \$184,655 towards the \$200,000 endowment fund now being sought from Yale men in all parts of the world. The campus campaign came to an end last night and it is expected that the returns will show that the students have gone over the \$200,000 mark.

Prof. Chauncey B. Tinker said at the conclusion of the campaign drive that if the results are an indication of the success of the larger campaign, the \$200,000,000 will be fully subscribed.

## MINISTER TO BE INSTALLED

Installation of the Rev. Frank O. Holmes as minister of the First Congregational Society (Unitarian) in Jamaica Plain will be held Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the church building, Center and Eliot Streets. The Rev. Dr. Samuel McCord Crothers, minister of the First Church, Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. Eugene R. Shippen, minister of the Second Church, Boston, and former member of the First Congregational Society, and the Rev. Adelbert L. Hudson, minister of the First Church in Dorchester, will deliver addresses. The Rev. Mr. Holmes was at one time student assistant to Dr. Crothers.

## PARK SYSTEM IS ADVOCATED

(Continued from Page 1)

national forests enlarged within their section.

"What those scattered and largely undeveloped areas we now have in New England mean in terms of tourist business is indicated by the fact that over 800,000 people visited the White Mountain National Forest last summer, 750,000 the various state parks of Connecticut, and over 100,000 the Lafayette National Park in Maine. I have no figures for state-owned areas in the other New England states, but it is noteworthy that 4,000,000 people visited one state park in New York State last year. No recreational area in New England could safely handle such a number successfully."

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## WINS CUP GIVEN BY HUSBAND

Mrs. A. C. Burrage won the President's Cup with her superb showing of garden roses, taken weeks ago from many places and forced in her own greenhouse to make this amazing exhibit within an exhibit. Deep rose and clear yellow white and blush and American Beauty, they blushed upward from floor to ceiling, raising a brilliant beauty that is like a cadenza, defying with their simple beauty the enormous labor which patterned them so.

Mrs. Burrage, disinclined to keep in the family a cup offered by her husband, A. C. Burrage, president of the society, would have liked to see it given Thomas Roland for his showing of orchids. But the society has had her light under the bushel.

## Class of '27 Honors That of '73;

### 650 Participate at English High

Graduate of 54 Years Ago Recalls When Boston Had  
Only Two High Schools and Teachers Didn't  
Specialize in Subjects

Clarence H. Carter and a committee of five others of the class of 1873 of the English High School were guests of the graduating class of 1927 at the school today. Mr. Carter compared education of 54 years ago to present methods.

The 650 students who are to be graduated next June were gathered in the last regular assembly of the year and sang the "Alma Mater" which the class of '73 originated. The English High School Band played and the English High School Glee Club sang. There were no organized athletics, only military drill.

The school was located on Bedford Street at the intersection of Harrison Avenue, just back of where the R. H. White Company store now stands. It was wholly a residence district with lawns and trees.

There were only two high schools in town in those days, the Public Latin and English High with the Dorchester High in Dorchester and another high school in Roxbury serving the suburbs. The total enrollment of the English High school was less than this year's graduating class, reaching but 500. There were no specialists among the instructors. Each teacher taught everything the pupils in his "room" had to learn, all the way through mathematics, literature, French and chemistry. There were no organized athletics, only military drill.

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## ANTI-LOTTERY MOVE WINS CO-OPERATION

Assurances of co-operation in a campaign to eliminate the use of lotteries by fraternal organizations, clubs and church groups, were contained in a number of replies received today by Arthur K. Reading, Attorney General, in response to an invitation to a conference on the subject on April 6.

The Attorney General said it had come to his attention that many quasipublic organizations recently have resorted to lotteries to raise funds, frequently for commendable purposes, but in contravention of the law which bars lotteries as gambling. He will ask the religious and social organizations of the State to join in an educational campaign against this practice.

## Flower Crowd Divides Interest With Home Blooms and Exotics

Spring Show at Horticultural Hall Awakens Wider  
Patronage Than Ever—Mrs. Burrage Wins President's Cup—Gold Medal to Noanet Club

## Crowds, whose enthusiasm for

flowers is apparently evenly divided between such examples of the simpler varieties as hyacinths, tulips, primroses, crocuses, and orchids and odd cacti from the deserts of the world, flocked today in Horticultural Hall where the annual spring flower exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is current, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. through Sunday.

If the separate groupings, bearing variously the names of private individuals who give greatly of time and earnest attention to the amateur cultivation of flowers, and of great commercial growers, needed any enhancement for public interest it was to be found in the affixed cards noting prize awards. A gold medal, a silver medal, a bronze medal, a certificate of merit, and "piece of silver" in recognition of superlative skill in having brought an especial flower to a maximum of beauty under cultivation, all told the public what it wished to know of standards for varieties of choicest color, of most perfect blending of foliage with bloom.

**Children Take an Interest**  
Among the hundreds of people who circulated slowly through the perfume rooms today were children, promised that this year they might have their own "first garden"; a street car conductor, bent on gathering information where to fortify a determination to keep a five-foot plot free of the vegetable garden this year to give place to a few flowers; phlox, or pansies, or calendulas or something equally blithely chosen.

Then there were those well-known in the horticultural world, whence come some of the administrative influences that make the Horticultural Society famous here and abroad, and whose gardeners hung about testing their handiwork with their eyes, contrasting their orchids with those in a neighboring group, their flame azaleas and their giant marguerites with those in adjacent exhibits.

## WINS CUP GIVEN BY HUSBAND

Mrs. A. C. Burrage won the President's Cup with her superb showing of garden roses, taken weeks ago from many places and forced in her own greenhouse to make this amazing exhibit within an exhibit. Deep rose and clear yellow white and blush and American Beauty, they blushed upward from floor to ceiling, raising a brilliant beauty that is like a cadenza, defying with their simple beauty the enormous labor which patterned them so.

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The afternoon session of the conference was devoted especially to the problem of community charity and advertising, as is being carried on in the different New England states and as it can be extended to new fields. The conference will be brought to a close with a dinner at the Statler this evening and a discussion of the use of motion pictures to describe New England's scenic and recreational assets.

The award of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, a gold medal, was given to the Chestnut Hill Garden Club for its two-part exhibit of an exterior garden and a window garden.

## ALEXANDER KERENSKY WILL VISIT BOSTON

Governor Fuller will receive as a caller Saturday morning Alexander F. Kerensky, former Prime Minister of Russia, who will pass the weekend in this city and speak at Symphony Hall Sunday evening. Mr. Kerensky also will visit Mayor Nichols at City Hall.

The local committee to welcome Mr. Kerensky includes Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, George W. Coleman, chairman of the Ford Hall Forum; Mrs. Arthur R. Rotch, Prof. Clarence R. Skinner of Tufts College, Edmund Noble, Mrs. Arthur Shurtlett, the Rev. Charles F. Dole, and Miss Monroe, president of the Twentieth Century Club.

## CITY GIVES AWAY TIES USED BY NEW HAVEN

The Boston Transit Commission is giving away ties formerly used by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad on its recently abandoned Old Colony Division in the Savin Hill section, where the road has moved its three tracks over to make room for the new rapid transit line of the Boston Elevated.

Wherever it is convenient workmen throw the ties into the yards of whoever wants them along the route. Other residents in the district are piling and labeling the ties "so as to be ready to carting them away at night."

## Newest Styles for Spring

From the "House that Children Built"  
For the Children Who Built It . . .

</



## DEMOCRATIC ERA DUE IN RUSSIA, SAYS KERENSKY

Leader of 1917 Revolution  
Insists True Rule of Ma-  
jority Is Coming

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
WASHINGTON, March 31—A democratic "United States of Russia," liberated from the shackles of Bolshevism, is definitely foreshadowed by Alexander Kerensky, the first leader of post-Tsarist Russia. Assurances to that effect were left with public men in Washington this week by Mr. Kerensky, at the outset of a series of conferences with influential Americans in various parts of the country.

The young, somewhat Mussolini-like Russian statesman has also visited New York and Washington. During the month of April he will go to Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit and Chicago, meeting in those cities men and women of affairs, who are interested in the development of Russia along truly constitutional lines.

In Washington, Mr. Kerensky, who had the advantage of the companionship of Boris Bakmeteff, the highly esteemed "Kerensky" Ambassador here for three years, saw Cabinet officers, distinguished members of the Senate and House, foreign diplomats and many other leaders of capital life.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House; Senators Walsh (Montana) and Swanson, Nelson T. Johnson, chief of the far eastern division of the State Department; M. Paul Claudel, the new French Ambassador; Eugene Meyer Jr., of the War Finance Corporation; former Ambassador David Jayne Hill, and Breckinridge Long, former Assistant Secretary of State, were some of the dignitaries with whom Mr. Kerensky conferred. Senators Swanson and Walsh are members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Full of Information  
The Russian visitor tells "everybody that he came to America to answer questions. He weathered in Washington a siege of heckling that must have reminded him of his most strenuous days in the Duma. Though he had to speak through an interpreter—as he knows no English—Mr. Kerensky had little trouble in supplying all information desired. He finds our people keen for light and leading on Russian matters.

The former Premier deferred his trip to America, which he had long planned, until he could bring reliable assurances that the Soviet hold is relaxing. Mr. Kerensky believes that the country now is safely guided. He does not prophesy when the Bolshevik régime will crumble. Whether it is destroyed immediately or within two or three years, he asserts, is not essential. The present thing, Mr. Kerensky insists, is that Bolshevism is doomed.

A process of steady "evolution" out of present conditions into normal, democratic conditions is taking place, he says. The new "United States of Russia" which Mr. Kerensky envisaged will be founded on a system of federated states like this country, with the people ruling through truly representative government.

The tyrannical "dictatorship of the proletariat"—which Mr. Kerensky defines as minority rule by a handful of Communist city wage-earners in industry—will give way to a regime of universal suffrage through-

out the Russian realm. The new order will have as a basic foundation the sanctity of private property, as it exists elsewhere in the world.

Washington Attitude Praised  
The United States' resolute refusal to recognize Soviet Russia is considered by Mr. Kerensky an undoubtedly vital factor in the shaping of Russia's future destinies. He thinks Washington must be encouraged to maintain its stand by the dismal experiences European governments have had as a result of their recognition of Moscow.

Mr. Kerensky was interrogated pretty vigorously in Washington about Bolshevik intrigues in China. He insists that Red Russia's association with the Cantonese Nationalists amounts to an "alliance." The official Russian press claims this categorically and Mr. Kerensky's own private opinion corroborates it. He shares Senator Borah's view, however, that Nationalist China will not be swallowed up by Soviet Russia.

He believes the Cantonese will be found using Bolshevik money, munitions, military instructors and political advice—as Mustafa Kemal and the Turks did—only so long as these shrews of war and diplomacy serve China's purposes.

Speaker "Nick" Longworth asked Mr. Kerensky if he "enjoyed" being "boss" of Russia for a while. Mr. Kerensky shook his head sadly, and ejaculated an unmistakable "No!"

The Speaker wanted to know if Mr. Kerensky is supremely confident that democratic Russia is on the way. "It is inevitable," the determined, iron-jawed prophet of that better day replied. Mr. Kerensky returns to Paris in May to resume the editorship of his Russian newspaper, "The Day," the official organ of thousands of Russians in exile, like himself, who are waiting for the pendulum to swing back in their direction.

## NEBRASKA ACTS ON THREE BILLS

Senate Passes Bill to Repeal  
State "Blue Sky" Law—  
To Require Warranties

LINCOLN, Neb., March 31 (Special)—The Nebraska House of Representatives has passed a bill which provides for the study of both the state and the national constitutions in elementary and high schools, in public, private denominational and parochial schools.

Governor McMillen has signed a bill providing for permanent registration to vote in the city of Lincoln. The new law provides for one registration and one only unless the voter fails to vote at two successive elections or moves into some other precinct. Under the old law he was required to register every four years.

A bill which repeals the state "blue sky" law and does away with the state's ban on the sale of securities has passed the State Senate. Investment brokers had asked the Legislature to allow the present law to remain on the statute books at least two years longer on the ground that it kept worthless stocks out of Nebraska.

The bill, which passed the Senate, provides civil and criminal liability for the fraudulent sale of securities and requires the vendor to give the purchaser a written or printed statement in reference to the value of the securities, such representations to constitute warranties. The seller is also to file a power of attorney authorizing the state auditor to accept service of summons in suit for damages for fraudulent representations.

## UNIVERSITY WOMEN DECLARE PROGRAM NOT COMMUNISTIC

(Continued from Page 1)

cussions of the convention, which were summarized by Dr. Lois Hayden Meek of Washington, national educational secretary.

The association has been in contact with 114 colleges and universities located in 41 states and four foreign countries in an effort to improve those institutions at which women are students, according to Dr. Meek.

"There is a movement among those responsible for the education of women today to include in their courses elements which will help the women to meet the problems before them in daily living," said Dr. Meek, pointing to the eugenics course at Vassar, the laboratory for child development opened in February at Mills College, and the widespread establishment of child study classes in college home economics departments.

Local branches have had 270 meetings to study the national educational program, have organized 293 study groups this year and are carrying on such projects as rural education, nursery schools and local education surveys, and are co-operating with other organizations with similar interests, said Dr. Meek. The national association, she said, has co-operated with 219 organizations and 97 public and private schools, sending out literature, speakers and study programs.

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## New National Committee Seeks Amity Policy in Latin America

Group of Distinguished Americans Organizes to Promote  
Friendly Public Interest in Southern Republics—  
Declares Present Attitude Stirs Opposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—A program in which it is stated American of every creed and party can unite is announced by the National Citizens' Committee on Relations with Latin America, of which John F. Moors of Boston is president.

The organization is explained as a voluntary, nonsectarian, bipartisan organization. It stands for the application of four fundamentals in the conduct of our relations with Latin America, according to a statement issued by Mr. Moors.

"1. A square deal for all republics of the two Americas—for the least as well as for the greatest.

"2. Settlement of controversies, not by force or coercion, but by arbitration—in accordance with the policy specifically indorsed by the Government of the United States in its adherence to the Hague convention 20 years ago.

"3. Preservation and promotion of legitimate business by the restoration and development of friendly relations with these countries.

"4. Non-interference in the government and international affairs of our Latin-American neighbors.

Loss of Markets Foreseen  
"We believe that our present Latin-American policy, as manifested in Nicaragua, Mexico and elsewhere, is in violation of every sound American tradition. The continuation of this policy will cause the loss of Latin-American markets vital to the prosperity of legitimate American business. It will inevitably arouse the hostility of millions of people in Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies who should be our friends. It will cause us to forfeit the respect of the world, and seriously impair our self-respect.

"We seek to restore the good will and friendly relations which have been sacrificed by a misguided and blundering policy of dollar diplomacy."

The officers of the National Citizens' Committee on Relations with Latin America are: George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, honorarium president; John F. Moors, Boston, president; Mercer G. Johnston, Baltimore, secretary.

Among the members of the national committee are the following: William Allen White, editor, Emporia Gazette, Emporia, Kan.; R. Walton Moore (D.), Representative from Virginia; Judge Julian M. Mack, Chicago; Everett Colby, New York City; Burton K. Heeler (D.), Senator from Montana; Rabbi Stephen A. Wise, New York City; Judge Charles A. Douglass, Washington, D. C.; President William A. Nelson, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota; President H. N. MacCracken, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Other Committee Members  
Others include Mrs. J. Borden Harman, Washington; Dr. Felix Adler, New York City; Carl Vrooman, Bloomington, Ill.; George M. Lamonte, Boundbrook, N. J.; Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Rabbi Edward L. Israel, Baltimore, Md.; Zona Gale, Portage, Wis.; Edward Keating, Washington, D. C.; W. D. Jamieson, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Albert H. Putney, American University, Washington, D. C.; David K. Niles, Boston, Mass.; Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.; Dr. John H. Latane, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs.

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try which will be addressed by speakers of national importance. Other plans for interesting the public in American policy in dealing with neighboring countries are under consideration.

Soviet Power in Mexico  
Denied at Boston Meeting

John F. Moors, chairman of the Boston Citizens' Committee on Maintaining Friendly Relations With Mexico, expressed the conviction that President Calles is "no more of a Bolshevik than Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation." In an address at Mount Vernon Church, last night.

"The present Mexican Government is controlled by the Labor Party," Mr. Moors said, "and that party is only seeking to make the country 100 per cent Mexican," in line with the "100 per cent American cry" in the United States.

Mr. Moors contended that titles to some of the American and other foreign oil land holdings have been unfairly obtained, and that the whole situation lends itself rightly to arbitration.

## NEW ENGLAND URGED TO GRASP FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

United Press Associations' President Stresses Value of  
News Agencies in Facilitating International Under-  
standing and Opening Paths for Commerce

Evidence of a New England trend toward self-analysis and sober self-appraisal—a definitely outlined attitude of interrogation and introspection—was reported by Karl A. Bickel, president of the United Press Associations, speaking this noon at the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, on "Big Business and the News."

"America," he said, "is going to have to become the greatest international trading nation the world has ever seen, and is going to have to do it in the face of the keenest competition that any nation engaged in such an adventure for new and spreading markets ever faced. To you business men of Boston and New England such a situation offers a sharp challenge and a splendid opportunity. There has been evidence of late of a most interesting—and I believe profitable—tendency in New England toward self-analysis and sober self-appraisal. New factors are unquestionably making themselves felt; new conditions prevail."

"This situation is not peculiar to New England. In a varying degree it is true of every great commercial center of this country. Our prosperity can no longer solidly rest upon the foundation of domestic consumption alone. We must look abroad for trade. And for this great work which is to be so vital a factor in the future prosperity and development of our country you men of Boston are peculiarly well fitted. Massachusetts Tradition

"It was Massachusetts men and Massachusetts money that laid the foundation of our foreign commerce. Rich tradition is back of you. And there is plenty of evidence today that

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The Boston breed has not thinned out. I could cite numerous instances. "Today in Buenos Aires, America's leading financial institution and America's most outstanding demonstration of ability to do successful business in South America, is the First National Bank of Boston.

"A press association primarily serves newspapers but indirectly serves the world wide interests of American trade. The great press associations are America's best and generally first representatives in the foreign field.

"A press association does not create news," said Mr. Bickel. "It merely transmits it. Communication is the tie that binds among nationalities. Japan and the United States are the major Pacific powers. Due to high press rates, communication between Japan and the United States is the poorest that exists between any two great powers in the world.

"This lack of mutual understanding is the basis for most of our troubles in the Pacific area and in it lies the threat of added difficulties to come, he said.

American newspapers attained greatest prosperity when they abandoned the "vicious theory of necessity" for political or industrial subsidy and determined to stand firmly on their own feet as legitimate business institutions," he said.

"Ours is a government by public opinion. American newspapers attained greatest prosperity when they abandoned the 'vicious theory of necessity' for political or industrial subsidy and determined to stand firmly on their own feet as legitimate business institutions," he said.

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opinion. News is the raw material, out of which public opinion is created. If public opinion is to retain its vitality and its strength, the press of America must always have at its command a free and steadily expanding source of news supply, open to the new and constantly changing demands and desires of the nation's news consumers and ready at all times to welcome new and vigorous forces into the ranks of American journalism.

REICH FILM CONCERN  
IS REORGANIZED

By Wireless  
BERLIN, March 31—The reorganization of the Universum Film Company, generally known as "Ufa," Germany's largest film undertaking and a leading one of its kind in the world, which was necessitated by the financial difficulties into which the company had been brought by the inefficiency of its management, is attracting considerable attention here. This interest is mainly due to the fact that Alfred Hugenberg, Germany's leading Nationalist newspaper publisher, who came to Ufa's rescue, will practically control that company in the future.

WERNER & HEILBRONER  
Webster & Heilbronner for the year ended Feb. 28, 1926, reports net profit of \$54,842 after depreciation and federal taxes, compared with \$619,372 in the previous year.

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QUALITY AND PROMPT  
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Many of These APARTMENTS MAY BE RENTED for as Little as  
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These apartments are complete units and offer all the conveniences of home. They are mostly of two rooms, with Murphy "In-a-door" bed opening into a large and attractive living room, dressing closets, tiled bath rooms with showers, and combined dining alcoves and completely equipped kitchens, with electric refrigeration if desired.

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Le dernier cri of the Evening Mode as Created  
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Chanel's Bolero Frocks of Chiffon . . . is inexpressibly lovely with its starlike rhinestones . . . The skirt pleated *delicieuxment* . . . so that it flares languorously. Reproduced at \$59.50.

Two charming models of Miler Soeurs in Georgette crepe . . . each breathes of the slenderness of the Parisian model. One frock is gracious itself with its long silk fringe . . . the other



## TIRE MAKERS SAVE RUBBER

Conservation Methods Are  
Reported Effective, but  
Imports Increase

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON—Two interesting sets of figures regarding rubber have been published by the Department of Commerce and the foreign commerce division of the United States Chamber of Commerce, respectively. On their face they seem to be contradictory.

The United States Chamber of Commerce asserts that American imports of crude rubber in 1926, valued at more than \$500,000,000, eclipsed all records. Its figures are "925,878,000 pounds of crude rubber having a total value of \$505,818,000, the average price being 54.6 cents a pound. The total value is said to be \$76,000,000 greater than in the previous year and the highest ever recorded for an American import, with the exception of sugar in 1920."

The Department of Commerce states that "although car registration was almost 10 per cent greater in 1926 than in 1925, although we had a high record production of automobiles, although our gasoline con-

sumption showed almost 15 per cent increase over 1925, and although the number of tires manufactured increased slightly, the net consumption of raw rubber showed very sharp reductions as a result of conservation efforts."

The Department of Commerce asserts that it has been proved that "American manufacturers and consumers through voluntary conservation, organized in collaboration with the Department of Commerce, possess satisfactory means of meeting price controls when an emergency demands such action."

"With the increased number of automobiles in use during 1926," continues the statement, "consumption at an equal rate with 1925 would have been nearly 426,000 long tons whereas the actual 1926 consumption was only 338,000 tons."

Stocks of rubber on hand increased from 51,215 long tons at the beginning of 1925 to 72,520 at the end of the year, according to department figures.

If it had not been for the conservation methods urged by Mr. Hoover the rubber situation would at present be no better than during the period of short supplies, is the conclusion.

"The fall in rubber prices has been passed on by manufacturers to consumers. An average set of four tires of common sizes cost the dealer \$55 before the rise in rubber, \$37 in December, 1925, at the height of rubber prices, and about \$53 at the present time," says the report.

## Some "Adjourned" Politics

Special from Monitor Bureau  
Washington

VICE-PRESIDENT DAWES is considered by political leaders here as the most likely Republican presidential nominee, should President Coolidge not be a candidate for renomination. His strength in the West is understood to have eclipsed that of Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, who was said to have the backing of powerful agricultural groups, while in the East Mr. Dawes' popularity is declared to be constantly improving. His high standing in the West is credited to his efforts on behalf of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, while the financial East is declared to be lining up for him for his work in putting through the McFadden branch banking bill.

Mr. Dawes' increasing favor in the financial East is said to be of quite recent origin. He is a banker, but has been associated throughout his career with the western banking group. There men are interested in finance as relating to agriculture and industry and to an ever growing extent in transportation and power. Eastern bankers on the other hand are concerned with strictly financial operations, which in the last years have extended to international fields. Thus while their interests are allied nevertheless there has been tug and pull between the eastern bankers and the westerners, who have been growing in number and power.

Mr. Dawes as one of the leaders among the Chicago bankers, the center for the western bankers, is naturally their champion and choice for Presidential honors. The western bankers, are for farm relief, in opposition to the hostility to such legislation by eastern bankers. Until Mr. Dawes, brushing aside the usual Vice-Presidential passiveness, took a hand in the matter the east had prevented the McNary-Haugen bill from passage, and the west had embroiled the McNary measure in a stalemate. Under his direction and by aid of his counsel, compromises were arranged and both bills put through, after it was practically certain that neither had a chance.

That President Coolidge vetoed the farm bill and signed the bank act, didn't disturb Mr. Dawes. In fact it furthered his presidential aspirations. There is no question that the farm aid issue will be one of the major controversies of the next session of Congress and neither is there any doubt that Mr. Dawes will be in the van in the contest to enact agricultural legislation. This will have most important influence on his western support. The financial East through his labors for the McNary-Haugen branch banking law is expected to continue its friendliness, thus placing Mr. Dawes in an eminently powerful position.

Whether Mr. Dawes would contest with Mr. Coolidge for the nomination is a subject for discussion that is eagerly listened to and much argued in Washington. The lack of cordiality between the two men is secret. Only the most formal exchanges pass between them. It is, of course, known that Mr. Dawes was not Mr. Coolidge's choice as a running mate. The former is aggressive, outspoken, and has a keen dramatic sense. He has carefully refrained from publicly discussing the Presidency, but his ambition is no secret. He has the support of powerful groups, and, in the vernacular of politics, "so far the breaks have been his."

Presidential candidacies are in the nature of things. They are practically a permanent institution. Yet

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A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada.  
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## Way Up on the Mountain Top, Tip Top



SUMMIT OF MT. WHITNEY, IN CALIFORNIA

No Place to Spend an Afternoon on This Bleak Isolation of Stone and Ice 14,501 Feet Above Sea Level. Although It Is the Seat of Many a "Mad Party," This Is the Highest Peak in the United States, and On Its Top the Smithsonian Institution Has Built a Hut, Not the Least Cheerful Part of Which Is the Stove Pipe Sticking Through the Roof Near One End.

## HAWAIIAN GIRLS WIN HONOR PRIZE

Prohibition Oratorical Contest Draws Wide Attention

HILO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence).—Miss Hanaya Yoshida of Hilo High School and Miss Ruth Chinn of McKinley High School, Honolulu, took first and second places, respectively, over a field of young men entrants in the fifth annual prohibition oratorical contest, held under auspices of the Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii.

Miss Yoshida spoke on "Prohibition Enforcement," and won the \$100 J. M. Lydgate Memorial prize, donated by Mrs. A. F. Cooke and presented by Gov. Wallace R. Farrington. Miss Chinn spoke on "Prohibition and Prosperity," and received a prize of \$50, donated by Theodore Richards. Yoshimi Hirata of Honokaa Junior High School, speaking on "Prohibition Enforcement," won the third prize of \$25, given in memory of Mrs. Mary S. Whitney, by the W. C. T. U., and presented by Mrs. A. S. Baker; Michael Ahn of Waimea Junior High School, speaking on "The Greatest Social Experiment of Modern Times," won the fourth prize.

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a salary reported to be \$75,000 a year. In quarters believed to be informed, it was said that it is the intention of Clarence W. Mackay, head of the company, ultimately to make Mr. McLaughlin the chief executive operating official.

In informed circles it was said that Mayor Walker would accept Mr. McLaughlin's resignation and would name his one-time law partner, Joseph A. Warren, as police commissioner. The salary of the police commissioner is \$10,000 a year. Mr. Warren is now commissioner of accounts. The acceptance of Mr. McLaughlin's resignation and the appointment of Mr. Warren by the Mayor is expected momentarily.

Mr. McLaughlin is regarded here as one of the most successful police commissioners New York has had since Arthur Woods' time. The Police Department had a thorough housecleaning soon after he took charge, and he is resigning at a time when his reputation for efficient management of his department is at its highest. He has been very active in the reorganization of the department and has co-operated with the federal authorities in running down "speak-easies" and closing night clubs which violated the prohibition laws.

His prosecution of gambling has been strong, as was evidenced when he, a Tammany man, raided Democratic district clubs in Brooklyn recently. Both George W. Oliver, Tammany leader, and Mayor Walker denied that Mr. McLaughlin's police activities in connection with these clubs had anything to do with his resignation.

At the City Hall it was said that the retirement of Mr. McLaughlin would result in no change in the policy of the police department to keep New York a clean city.

## CANAL BASES VISITED BY SECRETARY OF WAR

PANAMA (P)—Dwight F. Davis, American Secretary of War, has arrived from Haiti and carried out an inspection tour of the air and submarine defense stations on the Atlantic side of the canal.

Later he entrained for Balboa, where he met Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States. Soon afterward he boarded a tug and made the voyage through the canal to the Pacific side, where he called on President Chari of Panama.

## Home Beautiful Exposition Gives Kitchen Proper Status

Should Be Gay, Light and Airy, With Good Ventilation and Flowers Here and There, Housewives Are Told

With two whole sessions of the Home Beautiful Exposition devoted to the proper color scheme in the kitchen, that former humble and nondescript source of domestic joys rose to first place at the Home Beautiful Exposition in Mechanics Building today. Mrs. Margaret H. Clark and Miss Lillian Shoben, who are in charge, maintain that the kitchen should be as beautiful in degree as the living room; that it is, in fact, the living room of somebody for a large part of every day.

They point out that the kitchen should not only be kept distinctively a kitchen, but a distinctive kitchen. It should not be drab. There is every reason why it should be gay, they say, and why everything in it should be chosen with careful relation to everything else. It should be light and airy. Curtains should not make ventilation difficult and should be of a nature that will go through many washings successfully. They should, in fact, be sturdy curtains, but they should be good to look upon.

Ginghams make good curtains. Unbleached cotton, scrim or other sheer fabrics are good when bound or banded with bright colors blending or contrasting with the colors of walls or furniture, for kitchen furniture may be successfully painted in any color. Rubberized materials also are very good. A colored bowl for flowers on a window sill, a pot of growing chrysanthemum or parsley add decorative effect.

A style pageant is another feature of the day. Sport frocks, semi-sport frocks and evening gowns for spring are featured. They were displayed by living models on the 400-foot runway in the main hall under the personal supervision of Mrs. Bromley-Shepard. This afternoon's program will be repeated this evening.

Furniture and furnishings, gas and electric fixtures, particularly those that pertain to the kitchen, are of special interest to the home maker

today. Exhibits of the garden, however, motorboats and other outdoor sports draw crowds, and all the other exhibits, furniture and furnishings, art, fabric, furnished suites, foods and so on held the attention of thousands.

## SPRINGFIELD PLANS FOR ITS CELEBRATION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 31 (Special).—Plans for the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of Springfield as a city, as tentatively adopted, provide for the placing of the recommendation, the radio-casting of a message from Mayor Fordis C. Parker, and the erecting of a huge birthday cake, with lighted candles, at Court Square on the anniversary, May 25, and special features on the Fourth of July, in conjunction with festivities being planned by the Independence Day Association.

A great parade is scheduled for the Fourth, to include various national groups, a succession of historical floats, a vehicle division showing progress in highway transportation, and a pedestrian division to be headed by a man garbed in the style of 1852.

## BANK BILL LOST IN SENATE

The Senate yesterday refused, as did the House of Representatives on Monday, to adopt the recommendation of Governor Fuller for enactment of a general law on extension of branch banking. Every senator in the chamber shouted a loud "no" when the matter came to a vote.

**Roses from Glenwood**

will make a colorful addition to your garden, lending beauty and fragrance to the surroundings. We have all varieties of roses, trees, shrubs, evergreens and perennial plants, grown under hardy Northern conditions.

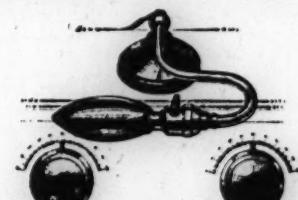
Send for free 1927 catalogue—tells how, what and when to plant

If you are interested in beautiful surroundings for your home write today for your copy of our new catalogue, "Make Your Home More Attractive." Profusely illustrated in color, it contains much interesting information on what, when and how to plant.

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1744 E. Main Street Glenwood Nursery  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## — Wonderful New Radio Light —

Gracefully curved extension casts light directly on the dials—No glare



Beautiful, velvety-soft bronze finish over all. A handsome light for the costliest sets

JUDGING by the enthusiastic reception radio fans have given to this handy light, it fills a long-felt need. It is equipped with a rotating shade which, with the overhanging feature, permits light to be cast at just the desired angle. Extra long silk cord with standard socket plug. Light takes a candleabra lamp, obtainable at any good electrical goods store.

If your dealer cannot supply Vimco Radio Light, send check or money order for \$1.00, all charges covered. Lamps \$0.10 extra. Money-back guarantee.

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## Even the most perishable foods stay fresh in Frigidaire



Because of the constant low temperatures provided by Frigidaire direct cooling, hard-to-keep foods become easy to keep. Foods that you now buy only as needed can be safely bought in larger quantities. They can be kept in Frigidaire for days at a time—kept with all the wholesomeness and appetizing flavor of foods that are fresh from the market.

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—freedom from the need of constant planning—freedom from the trouble of frequent marketing—freedom from outside ice supply.

But if you want all the advantages of Frigidaire—if you want Frigidaire design, Frigidaire construction and

Frigidaire direct cooling—be sure you get a Frigidaire.

The Frigidaire name-plate on the electric refrigerator you buy means ample food storage space, fine finish, a quiet-running mechanical unit, economical operation, a cabinet designed and built exclusively for electric refrigeration. It means the proven dependability of a product of General Motors and the endorsement of more than three hundred thousand users—more than all other electric refrigerators combined.

Visit the nearest Frigidaire Sales Office or mail the coupon for complete information.

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# Like a Ray of Sunshine

If you are a daily reader of the Monitor, it may safely be assumed that, whether at home or traveling, you patronize business establishments which are advertised in the Monitor.

Do you make it a point to let the advertiser know of your patronage? A friendly word or two when paying for your purchase will sometimes suffice—in other instances it may be more advisable to mail a cordial note.

Be assured your message will be welcomed, and will aid in proving to the business man the value of his advertisement in this newspaper.

A reader of the Monitor who purchased an automobile made by a company which advertises regularly in the Monitor wrote a note, expressing appreciation of the good qualities of the car, and of the use of the Monitor as an advertising medium.

This letter was received in reply:—

"Sometimes in the midst of a particularly trying period a little ray of sunshine creeps in and the way seems smoother as a result.

"Such a ray of sunshine came into this office with the receipt of your letter. It is a trait of human nature to shout loudly when things go wrong, but to neglect passing on the word of praise when everything goes right. Your courtesy and thoughtfulness prove that the trait is not universal, and we most sincerely thank you for taking the trouble to tell us how your car is running.

"If we may, at some later date, reciprocate your courtesy, you have only to let us know."

Thus cordiality brought forth cordiality. A friendly message, following a purchase, is always appreciated, and is constructively helpful both to the advertiser and to the Monitor.

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WHENEVER you patronize a Monitor advertiser, please let him know of your response to his advertisement. And, when writing to the advertising manager of a merchant or manufacturer, remember that while he is interested in knowing that his advertisement in the Monitor led to your purchase, he is even more desirous of learning whether you were pleased with his goods or his services. If you were, tell him so. If not, he will welcome a frank letter informing him wherein your experience was not satisfactory. It is well to remember that true support of advertising includes the buying of goods or services advertised, and is not accomplished by mere correspondence or conversation with an advertiser, unaccompanied by purchase of goods.



## BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY MEETS

Lord Mayor Says Society Has Printed Scriptures in 592 Languages

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON (Special Correspondence)—Celebration of the one-hundred twenty-third anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society at the Guildhall was characterized by excellent community singing and an address by Sir Rowland Blanes, Lord Mayor of London. The Lord Mayor presided, and when he arrived with the Lady Mayors, Miss Janet Blanes, and the Sheriffs, the hall rang with many voices singing the national anthem, accompanied by the Salvation Army band. A hymn followed, the singers being conducted by R. B. Fairbairn, conductor of the London Sunday School choir. In his address, the Lord Mayor said the Bible had been described as being as necessary to life as the air itself, and as such was the Bible Society had done a wonderful work in providing the book for the people, who spoke no fewer than 592 languages. It had published the Gospel in 19 new languages during the course of the past 18 years, and the demands steadily increased as did, of course, the expenses of meeting them. A Hindu had recently admitted to him that he was a Christian at heart, and so were all his people, and they consulted the Bible when in doubt on matters of conduct. That was no doubt largely the result of the work of the Bible Society. The African was eager to learn the truth of the Gospel, and the Bible Society was constantly arranging for the delivery of the Scriptures in nearly 200 languages for African boys and girls. It was difficult to speak too highly of the patience, devotion, and skill which had been shown by transla-

tors who had reduced those languages to writing. In a reference to China, the Lord Mayor said they were all watching with deep interest the course of events there, and prayed that a just and lasting settlement of the outstanding difficulties might be found. The purchases in China last year of copies of the Christian Scriptures were well over 4,000,000 volumes. That was a ray of light in the darkness.

He had been sorry to notice that the society's income had not been growing as quickly as its expenditure, which last year amounted to nearly £440,000. The society asked them to increase each £1 raised to 25s. That request would have their hearty approval, and he wished them all success as they worked together for that end. They had a good claim to the grateful support of all Christian people.

The "big birthday cake" of 123 pounds weight was then cut by Miss Janet Blanes and distributed to the guests as they departed.

### DR. KNUD RASMUSSEN PREPARES FOR THULE

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Special Correspondence)—The world-famed arctic explorer, Dr. Knud Rasmussen, is preparing a Thule expedition. The new expedition, in which the United States and Canada will co-operate with Denmark is intended to set out in the course of the summer of 1928. It would be more correct to say the new expedition, for the United States and Canada will each dispatch contemporary expeditions with the same archaeological program, which may be described as an extension and completion of the results from the previous expeditions. What is more especially needed is the advent of a man in the arctic regions who will be able to thoroughly investigate the earliest history of the Eskimos and their relations to other primitive races in the islands of the Pacific Ocean and in America and Asia.



Neighbors (From Cleveland Plain Dealer)

NEIGHBORS are real friends in need out in Brooklyn—not just people whom you occasionally see over the back fence. They're good neighbors. And good neighbors don't forget.

Last fall the James Day family left Brooklyn to go to Florida. Day, long past middle age, had been a sign painter in Brooklyn. Two sons, a daughter, his son-in-law and a grandson accompanied him. They bought a lot in Seaboard, Fla. Most of the savings of a lifetime went into erecting a home.

About a month ago, an early morning fire destroyed the new house. "Who was this man 'Day'?" one of the residents of Brooklyn was asked. "He was a sign painter—a good neighbor," was the answer. "He used to do many little acts of kindness around here that we can't forget. The neighbors didn't forget."

The Brooklyn Business Chamber and the Women's Civic League of Brooklyn recently gave a benefit party at Glenn Hall, Pearl and Broadway Roads. Neighbors flocked by the dozens. The proceeds will help the Day family build a new home.

### WOMEN OF INDIA SEEK EDUCATION

When It Is Obtained, Says Expert, They Will Themselves Abolish Purdah

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—"Education, and this means primarily the education of India's women, is the urgent need of modern India, where both political agitation and constitutional reform have outstripped the capacity of the people in general," Sir Frederick Whyte, till recently President, that is the Speaker, of the Indian Legislative Assembly, told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who discussed with him in London the question of women's education in India.

"Women literates in India are only 1 per cent of the total number of women," said Sir Frederick, "and the vast majority still live behind the veil of seclusion known as 'purdah.' Women so placed cannot take their true part in social progress, and it is therefore inevitable that reformers should wish to tear down the curtain. But this can only be done from within, and therefore Indian themselves must be the agents of progress, though they may derive their inspiration from the West."

"Lacking education, you lack the prior condition of reform, but given the right kind of education I can testify to the excellence of the product. I know of girls at the Queen Mary School, Lahore, for instance, who could hold their own with the best girls in any British school. The more this type of girl can be multiplied in India, the more certain will be the success of the reform."

"Yes, indeed! Wouldn't we look silly hunting about for a tub large enough to bathe in?" cried the speaker. "I wouldn't be so sure of that. I've seen a tub of corned beef and cabbage!" At this the speaker rolled over on the grass and laughed.

"But you always have to look at the same things," he said. "You can't go to parties and see strange sights."

The speaker replied: "The parties and strange sights come to us. That is much better. Circus parades, garden parties, airplanes—all sorts of things pass by. And all we have to do is to stand still and be trees." "Cy pulled a funny face and said: 'But if everybody followed your example and stood still, nothing would pass by.'"

"That's so!" gasped one tree after another.

"Well, well," remarked the speaker. "Perhaps the old earth needs all kinds of creatures—those that stand still and those that move about. But I am glad I am a tree!"

"And I am glad I am a boy!" shouted Cy, kicking his heels, to be sure they hadn't taken root.

"Well, nobody would take you for anything else! Say, Bub, do you know where the lady wants this tree planted?" asked a man. "Who are you talking to, anyhow?"

"I was just pretending," answered Cy and showed the man the stake.

It be that the next generation of Indians will have the right kind of mothers.

"The problems that the women of India have to tackle for the good of their country are sanitary reform—reform of social customs, particularly in the marriage habits of the people, and these will demand an army of reformers, first to awaken the people to a sense of their own needs and then, after the awakening, to help them to satisfy these needs."

"I consider the work of such colleges for Indian girls the most important missionary endeavor in India today," said Sir Frederick Whyte. "I appreciate what is being done on other lines, and especially the attitude of such men as Dr. Stanley Jones, as represented in his 'Christ of the Indian Road,' but India does not want our denominational differences. As everywhere, the womanhood of India is the stronghold of conservatism. This has its valuable aspect, but it is also a bar to progress, and Christian education, in its widest sense, of India's women will help India more than anything else."

### The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Was watching the automobiles sailing along the boulevard this afternoon and was thinking how nice it would be if some one would give me a ride.

Suddenly one of the Boss' policeman friends saw me and evidently thought I wanted to cross. Anyway he stopped the traffic and whistled for me to come on.

After crossing I strolled up to the corner and a man leaning against his automobile attracted my attention.

While debating whether I should go up and ask him for a ride another man hurried up and named a place he wanted to go to and started for it.

And right away I said 'Hm-m' if that's all a fellow has to do to get a ride I guess I'll try it sometime!

## NEWSPAPER MEN AID SCHOOL PLAN

Offer Services in Campaign for Memorial in Honor of Don R. Mellett

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—The Indiana University Journalism students' campaign for \$350,000 for the establishment of a Don R. Mellett Memorial School of Journalism is winning the indorsement of newspaper men in many states.

Among those who already have expressed their desire to serve on the executive committee for the campaign are Dead L. Barnhart, editor of the Goshen (Ind.) Democrat; Walter S. Bradford, editor of the Bloomington Telephone; Leslie P. Eichel, editor of the Central Press Association; Paul Feltus, editor of the Bloomington Star; Boyd Gurley, edi-

tor of the Wall Street Journal; Howard Kahn, editor of the St. Paul News; B. F. Lawrence, general manager of the Star League of Indiana; Ray Long, president of the International Magazine Company; Earl Martin, former editor of the Cleveland Times; Morton M. Milford, editor of the Miami Daily News; Charles E. Morris, editor of the Canton Daily News; Ross Nelson, managing editor of the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette; Fred R. Peters, editor of the Evansville Press; Marlen E. Pew, editor of Editor and Publisher; Paul Poynter, owner of several Indiana papers, and president of the Times Publishing Company of St. Petersburg, Fla.; George Purcell, editor of the Bloomington World; James A. Stuart, managing editor of the Indianapolis Star; and A. K. Rempel, editor of the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette.

It is planned to make the memorial school a part of Indiana University and use the present department of Journalism as a nucleus for the new institution.

Some form of tribute to Mr. Mellett, who attended Indiana University from 1910 to 1913 and who was slain when he refused to give up a newspaper attack on corrupt conditions in Canton (O.), last July, will have a prominent place in the structure housing the school.

### BOMBAY WOMEN RECEIVE TRAINING

Preparation Is Given for Social Service Work

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—While Bombay women had already rendered valuable social service to their city, it was recognized two years ago that they needed definite guidance and preparation for social work by education, training, and experience. To meet this need a Social Training Center was started at the University Settlement in Bombay for providing facilities whereby young Indian women who are attracted to social service might be practically prepared for it, the course embracing a definite program of study and practical work.

The theoretical course at the training center includes the study of social conditions and special problems connected with women's life and work in Bombay. Side by side with the study of home life and social conditions in India the women have to study the basic ideas of social institutions in the West and their adaptation to Indian conditions. Three days in the week are set apart for a regular course of study; one day is given entirely to visits to social institutions in the city, and another to practical work.

The institution, being the only one of its kind in India, applications for enrollment have been received by the authorities from various parts of the country. To those who desire to make social service a profession, facilities will in future be afforded in the way of special training, and the opportunity will be given of studying for the social diploma given by the Boyai Social Service League. Students working an extra year will also be enabled to specialize in any particular branch.

### AMERICA CAPTURES PALESTINE CAR TRADE

JERUSALEM (Special Correspondence)—In the year 1926 Palestine has imported American automobiles to the value of \$500,000, according to an estimate of a prominent trade house in Haifa.

America, it seems, has captured the motorcar business in the Holy Land. The excellently laid primary roads which the Administration keeps in good repair have facilitated the rapid growth of automobile traffic among well-to-do Arabs and the modern business Jews.

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"THE SAFEST BANK MESSENGER in the WORLD" That is the title of our new, illustrated booklet which tells all about our convenient "banking by mail" method. Send for your copy now.

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Suggestions for SPRING PLANTING Ornamental Trees—Evergreens, Roses, Bulbs and Plants for the Garden

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## Coming of Noiseless Street Car Is Welcomed in Midwest Cities

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Squealing noises of street cars rounding curves have at last been eliminated in construction of a new type of car by the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, officials claim.

Use of the clasp brake, similar to that of the automobile, whereby the brake acts on the wheel drum rather than on the wheel itself, as in the case of the old shoe brake, and lightweight construction are the principal features of the new car.

It is the product of years of experimentation, but so popular is the new type that three other cities—Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Evansville, Ind., have ordered a total of 33 cars of this make.

Six of these new cars now are in operation on the Twin City system and orders for material are being placed for 25 more, which are to be ready for the heavy fall load in November.

The new car weighs 25,000 pounds, approximately half the weight of the old cars, will seat 50 passengers, and carry a maximum load of 150 passengers; is electrically heated, thoroughly ventilated and equipped with wide Pullman-like windows. It has the appearance of a fast, underslung automobile.

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Girl From Maple Ridge

By ALTA H. REYMOUR  
In Four Parts

**W**HEN Mr. and Mrs. Morrison drove back to Maple Ridge Stock Farm a few days after their first visit, to talk over the matter of Dorothy's schooling with the Blossmores, they found them ready and eager to let her go.

"I've brought references from our bank and from other well-known Glenwood people," began Mr. Morrison, drawing out some papers.

"Well, I'll read them, since you brought them," said Mr. Blossmore.

"But anybody'd know, just to look at you folks, that it would be safe to trust Dorothy with you," added his wife. "We're so glad she can go. We couldn't figure any way we could send her this year. We're hoping things will be better next year, and she's handy around the house. She'll do her share of anything."

"I'm sure of that," said Mrs. Morrison cordially. "It will be pleasant for Jean to have someone to share her work with."

"And we'll send down eggs and chickens and vegetables and such like to pay for part of her board, anyhow," said Mr. Blossmore.

The Blossmores laughed. "It looks to me," said Mr. Morrison, "that we'll be getting the best of this bargain, but I think we had better have some sort of a definite agreement about it or you will be sending more than you should."

It was agreed that the Morrissons should drive up the Saturday before school started and take Dorothy home with them. "We could get her the week before that if there are any things she needs, and I could help her with shopping, and a little sewing before school started," said Mrs. Morrison, hesitatingly.

But Mrs. Blossmore shook her head. "I guess I'd better make her things here," she said. "She has been saving her money for school clothes, but it isn't very much, and it will go further if I make the things myself."

Mrs. Morrison longed to say that she would help Dorothy make the things, for she felt that she would be in a better position than Mr. Blossmore to help provide her with a wardrobe that would be very much like those of the other girls. But though she tried again to arrange matters in this way, Mrs. Blossmore was firm. The Morrissons were doing quite enough for Dorothy. Mrs. Morrison should not have to bother with her clothes.

The Saturday before school opened the Morrissons came to fetch Dorothy—a very quiet but very excited Dorothy, who said almost nothing during the drive, but who watched everything, especially after they got into the city, with wide-open blue eyes.

But when Jean showed her her room, and the two girls were alone, her shyness slipped away. It was

hard not to feel at home with friendly Jean. She looked about her with sparkling eyes. "Am I to have this, all by myself?" she asked softly.

Jean nodded. "It's just like mine, only mine is pink and yours is blue," she said.

"I'll guess I'll unpack," said Dorothy, feeling that she would have to do something to give vent to her feelings. She opened her suitcase, and her face flushed a little as she looked at Jean. "I wish my things looked more like yours," she said shyly.

Jean may have wished so, too, as she helped Dorothy hang up the dresses, but she said pleasantly, "I have a blue serge middie suit something like this, and perhaps some day we can do some sewing together."

"I'd like that," agreed Dorothy. "Your mother would have helped me get things ready here, and I was wishing Aunt Mary would let me, but she thought we ought to do that ourselves, and though Aunt Mary is so clever about some things, she isn't so very good at sewing." She looked up at Jean with a green flash in her eyes. "I don't know what's wrong with it," she said. "Uncle Joe gave me the blue middie dress. He sent away for it, and I think Miss Miller helped him pick it out."

It was later when Jean was alone with her mother that she said, "Mother, I do wish Mrs. Blossmore had let you help with Dorothy's things. It would have been so much easier for her if her things had been more like those of the rest of us here."

Mrs. Morrison looked at Jean thoughtfully. "I wish so too," she said, "but surely the girls won't be unfriendly to Dorothy just because of her clothes? I know that some of them, at least, are above being so petty and superficial as that."

**Jean Talks It Over**

"N—no," said Jean slowly, "but I think Dorothy would slip into place more easily if she were about like the rest of us. I believe some of the girls think it's a little queer that we should have had Dorothy come to stay with us. Vera Tilton asked me yesterday when my friend from the country was coming, and Margie Tufts, who always does so well, you know, said she'd have to look at her laurels now that Miss Abraham Lincoln was arriving from the backwoods. I—I do want Dorothy to be happy here, but I don't wishfully. It wouldn't be very kind of us to bring her here if she isn't going to be happy."

Mrs. Morrison smiled back reassuringly. "I am sure she will be," she said. "She is so eager for an education, she will be happy just studying, and then I think she is already fond of you, and I am perfectly sure you will be kind to her; and the other girls will, too, when they get acquainted with her."

Dorothy scanned her wardrobe

rather anxiously the morning that school opened. She felt, rather vaguely, that it was important to make a good impression, and she chose a blue dress that looked something like one she had seen Jean wear.

"Ready, Dorothy?" called Jean, and Dorothy ran downstairs more than half wishing, just for the moment, that she were back at Maple Ridge, starting off to the little white school-house where she knew all the boys and girls.

The big brick high school seemed enormous to Dorothy, and she was thankful that Jean was there to help her find her way around. "I don't see how you can find your way around this place," she said to Jean, as they walked upstairs to algebra class. "This is your first day; too, isn't it?"

"Yes, but I've often been here for plays and festivals and things like that," said Jean.

**Early Days**

However, Dorothy was soon almost as much at home as the others were. This was all very new, but it was very interesting, too, and she plunged into her work with a thoroughness that won the approval of her teachers and the respect of her classmates.

She enjoyed her school work, and she felt, too, that she could bring a good grade card home to the Morrissons at the end of the month, that would show, in some measure at least, that she did appreciate the opportunity they were giving her.

But though her classmates could not help admiring the quality of her work, they made little effort to make her feel at home. "I don't know what's the matter with the girls, Mother," said Jean in a troubled tone, some weeks after school had started.

"I thought that as soon as they got used to having Dorothy here, they would be friendly enough. I know Elaine Williams and one or two of the others have tried, but you know how shy Dorothy is, and I guess they got discouraged. And then Vera Tilton has been mimicking her, I know, though she always stops when I come. And I do believe that Margie Tufts was a little bit jealous when Dorothy made the highest average in the class last month. I—I don't know what to do."

"Does Dorothy notice it, do you think?" asked Mrs. Morrison.

"I hardly know—she has never said anything about it," said Jean. "I try to be extra nice to her myself to make up for it."

Dorothy had noticed it, though she did not give evidence of it, and she told Jean. She had often read of the

good times girls had at high school, and she had looked forward to that as a necessary part of school life. She saw good things going on around her, and she was somewhat puzzled as to why she should be left out of them.

"I suppose it's because they don't know me very well," she thought at first, but as the weeks slipped by, she did not feel that she was getting any better acquainted. And slowly she began to realize that Jean was going less and less with the other girls. That was when she really began to grow troubled. "I believe it's on my account that she does that," Dorothy thought. "If I weren't here, she would go with the other girls, of course, but now she feels she must look after me." Finally she decided to talk matters over with Mrs. Morrison.

"I don't want you to think I'm not happy here," she ended earnestly, "but I don't want Jean to miss good times because she thinks she has to take care of me. I—I'm happy just being here, and studying, and all that, but I wish you would let me go."

Mrs. Morrison patted her hand in the motherly way Dorothy liked. "I think we'll just have to be patient a bit," she said, "and also alert. Perhaps you'll find an opportunity to do something for somebody, and that is a splendid way of breaking the ice."

"To do something for somebody," said Dorothy, looking a little dismayed. "I—how would I go at it? It's—It's so hard for me to talk to people. I wouldn't know what to do."

"It wouldn't be hard, though, if you thought you could help them, and also if you thought you could help Jean," said Mrs. Morrison, making the appeal that she knew would be most likely to help Dorothy overcome her shyness.

"I guess I'd do about anything possible to help Jean," said Dorothy. "I'll try to keep my eyes open, and see if I can't find that something."

[To Be Continued]

## Why?

Q. Why are the hind legs of a beaver better adapted for swimming than the front ones?

A. Because when making its way through lakes and streams it has frequently to use the forefeet for propulsion, not connected with swimming, but to assist in holding, directing, or propelling the billets of wood, or such other stuff as the animal may have gathered, either for building or for food. The beaver's hind feet are better adapted for swimming than the feet of any other quadruped.

Key to puzzle published March 24: Rome, ear, some, ear, Mars, arose, roam, yore.

The word is "Rosemary."

## The Adventures of Waddles



## National Flower Emblems

**N**EARLY every country in the world has its flag, and nearly every nation has its national flower, which, like its flag, is emblematic of the character, the history and ideals of its people. It is said that when Louis VII of France led his army of crusaders to the Holy Land, he selected as his badge the white fleur-de-lis, because it symbolized, he believed, the righteousness of his mission. Since that time the fleur-de-lis, or lily, has been known as the French national flower.

The story associated with Germany's adoption of its national flower, the blue cornflower, is another interesting one. Since that time the blue cornflower has been known as the German national flower.

The United States has never adopted a national flower, though from time to time Congress has been asked to do so. The goldenrod has been favored by many, because it grows in all parts of the country from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. What flower do you favor for the official emblem of the United States?

The official flower of the Empire State, New York, and the wild rose is that of Iowa. The golden poppy is California's emblem. Maine, which is called the "Pine Tree State," for the reason that so many pine trees grow there, has honored the pine cone and tassel by making it the state flower. Many of the state flowers have been chosen by the school children. The schools of New Mexico selected the lowly cactus and raised it to its present lofty position as the State's flower. Florida's Legislature adopted the orange blossom, while the Legislature of Wyoming passed a law making the Indian paintbrush the emblem of that state.

## Word Square

1. Misplaces.
2. A musical performance.
3. A closed car.
4. To wipe out.
5. Wiser.



**The Happy-Thought Story Book**  
By BERTHA M. HALL  
Twelve two-color illustrations  
Children between the ages of seven and twelve years will love this book and you may safely say that it is the best of its kind. It is first in The Christian Science Monitor, which shows their high character.

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## Tool Craft

**T**HERE is no room in the house in which there is not some use for a stool. The kitchen, the bathroom, the porch, the living room and the bedroom all demand their specially designed stool. So there is a chance for you to work out your ingenuity and inventiveness. In the accompanying drawing three different types of stools—suitable for the veranda, the living room and bedroom—are shown. Your mother will

The Diagram Shows Three Stools—Suitable for a Veranda, a Bedroom, and a Living Room.

tell you what size and shape she would like for the kitchen, and you yourself will realize the type needed for the bathroom and for your own den.

The collapsible stool for the veranda (A1 and A2) is made of planking one-half inch thick 24 inches long, and 15 inches wide. Saw out the triangle at the bottom of each piece, and then a narrow strip (the thickness of boards) halfway up and halfway in. When this is accurately done you will find they fit together by slipping one into the other. They will thus form an X.

**A Canvas Seat**

A strip of heavy canvas tacked to each top-edge forms the seat. The length of this piece determines the height of stool. Lay one board flat, place the strip of canvas over it, and tack it to the upper edge. Over this lay a narrow strip of wood one-half inch wide and the length of the board, and use large-headed tacks. Nail in between those first put in. This will make the top secure. Repeat with the other board, turn over, and slip together in slots. Now using brass-headed or upholstery tacks you may further secure the seat by driving in a row on each edge. The wooden parts should be sand-papered, and painted before attaching the canvas.

For the round stool (B1 and B2) to be used in front of the rocker or winged chair in Mother's room, you must find a discarded wooden curtain pole, and an old or new bread board about 10 inches in diameter. Only one having a straight edge can be used. Cut four legs 5 1/2 inches high from an old curtain pole. Bore a small hole in the center of the top of each with a gimlet. Mark on your round board places for the feet. Start with your gimlet holes for the 1 1/2-inch screws. By starting the holes in this way you will not be likely to split the wood. Now with a screwdriver screw the legs tightly to the board. Get four domes of silence and drive one into each leg; these make it possible to move the stool about with ease.

**Cross Stitch or Cretonne**

You should interest your sister in this work, for there are so many things she can help you with. The top of the stool, for instance, might be made of a circle of hooked work, or a cross stitch design. Or a piece of cretonne, having a round flower design answers admirably. Pad the top first with excelsior, covered with a sheet of cotton batting, then with a piece of burlap or muslin. When you have this in good shape, add the final covering, tacking it to the edge. The ruffle is next tacked on, and last of all, a band of braid or gum tape is added to cover all previous material. Use brass-headed tacks placed about two inches apart, and your colonial stool is made.

The third stool (C) is for the

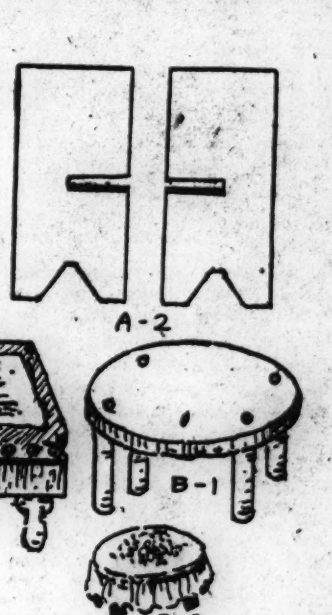
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living room. For this you need a shallow box about 9 inches by 15 inches deep, four door stops for legs, padding and a cover for the top, and brass-headed tacks. It is well to replace the rubber tips on the door stops with domes of silence. Paint or stain this base and attach the legs before you add the top.

Then fill the box with excelsior, cover this with cotton batting, stretch burlap or strong muslin over this, and, lastly, the cretonne, chintz or embroidery you have for the purpose. Large ornamental tacks are added to complete the stool.



The Diagram Shows Three Stools—Suitable for a Veranda, a Bedroom, and a Living Room.

## A Novel Demonstration

A novel demonstration of the great difference in the rate of speed at which radio and sound waves travel was strikingly illustrated recently by the unusual use of a portable radio set.

A college professor attended a football game in Berkeley, Calif., and took along a portable radio set. After putting on the ear phones he tuned in with a station across the bay in San Francisco, 11 miles away, that was broadcasting the game.

By means of the radio he could hear the "plunk" of a booted ball, and other sounds accompanying the game, much quicker than could those spectators who sat only a few feet from the field. Yet the sounds from his ear had to travel nearly a dozen miles away and then back to the field again. But the vibrations that carried these sounds to his ear traveled at the rate of 186,000 miles a second while the waves that carried them to the other spectators' ears traveled at only about 1090 feet per second.

Not only did the professor get the sounds first via his radio set but he also learned sooner than the others who carried the ball on every play, the yards gained, and other news of the game.

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ALL CAMP ACTIVITIES  
Half Mile Lake Frontage  
Booklet sent upon request to E. H. HENDERSON, Director, 1944 Loring Place, N. Y. City.  
(Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor)

## Current Events

## The Speed of Light as a Measuring Tape

**P**ROF. ALBERT A. MICHELSON, whose earlier experiments in the velocity of light laid the foundation of Einstein's famous theory, has lately been carrying out further experiments in order to obtain more accurate records of the exact speed at which light travels.

He has been aided in this research work by government surveyors, who undertook to obtain for him an accurate measurement of the distance between two mountain peaks. Their measurement is probably the most accurate ever taken over such country—23 miles over hill and dale, with a probable error of not more than one-fifth of an inch. Each section of the distance was measured four times by four different tapes (metal tapes 50 meters long) each handled by a different man.

Using this measurement as a basis, the professor has been able to correct his earlier figures. He now feels sure that he knows the velocity of light, which travels about 300,000 kilometers a second, within three or four kilometers of accuracy.

The Government has a practical motive in helping the professor in his experiments. As a result of his researches it hopes to be able to drop many of the present laborious methods used in surveying mountains and archipelagos, and determine distances simply by finding out how long it takes a beam of light to move from one given spot to another.

## Refugees at Shanghai

Shanghai is now crowded with American and British refugees from the section of China held by the Nationalist Chinese troops, and foreigners in districts threatened by the advance of the Nationalist army are also being advised to leave.

The international settlement at Shanghai is well protected, and as more and more refugees pour into the city every possible precaution is being taken for its defense. As a further measure of protection, the American cruisers, Marblehead, Richmond, and Cincinnati have been ordered to China.

The anti-foreign feeling in China is evidently being fanned by the Communists, the extremist element within the Nationalist Party. There is clearly division within this party, and the more moderate element is at present unable to control the more turbulent and anti-foreign section.

## Women on Juries

The Illinois committee for women on juries lately sent out a nationwide questionnaire on the subject. In answer, they received letters from more than 100 judges and others with experience in the courts—let-

ters which brought a flood of testimony in favor of women on juries. Judges from 20 states report clear gains to justice due to the calling of women to jury service. Ninety per cent of those who answered favored juries consisting of both men and women.

Women raise the moral tone of the courts, some of the judges declared. Others noted that they have more time to give than men and asserted that as jurors they are more careful to follow instructions of the judges. Many replies were warmly enthusiastic. "I certainly do" was the answer made frequently to the question, "Do you believe that as matter of principle women should serve on juries?"

From San Jose, Calif., P. F. Gosby, judge of the Superior Court, wrote: "From my personal observation and experience, I believe that women on juries as well and satisfactorily as men; they are punctual in attendance and patient, and I feel that the jury system in California today achieves better results than when men only were serving. It would be a matter of regret among judges and people if we should return to juries exclusively of men."

His observations have led me to feel," said L. T. Richardson, district judge at Emporia, Kan., "that if a jury had some women on it they would better understand and comprehend the situation involved than a jury composed entirely of men. Questions relating to the attitude of children and adults yet in the 'teen age, problems concerning the home and the child and a goodly number of social questions are problems concerning which women are naturally more intelligent and responsive than the average man."

A similar view was voiced by Arthur Chapman, justice of the Superior Court at Portland, Me. "I believe the value of our jury system is the bringing together of different types of minds," he said. "A woman may see a matter in an entirely different light from that in which a man may see it."

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Representing our standard of thought  
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION  
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**A DAY AT A CAMP FOR GIRLS**  
The campers' day begins at seven o'clock, when the bugler blows lustily the awakening notes of the reveille. Girls tumble out of bed, don bathing suits, and take a refreshing plunge in the limpid water. Back in the cabin again, they dress and await the whistle announcing the assemblage for prayer. After prayer—

8:00—Breakfast  
9:00—Camp inspection  
9:30—Handicraft groups  
10:00—Nature study  
10:30—Lunch  
11:00—Regular M. E. service  
11:30—Part instructor (afternoon)  
12:30—Dinner  
1:30—Best hour  
2:30—Optional activities  
3:00—Swimming, tennis, etc.  
4:00—Archery, tennis, swimming or track practice  
5:00—Supper  
5:30—Canoeing  
7:30—Water treatment program—dancing, story-telling, singing, etc.  
8:30—Single songs  
Tattoo—internal matter, between girls before bedtime  
9:00—Tape

In addition there are other events too numerous to list, such as tennis, basketball, field days, tournaments, over-night hikes, and canoe trips.

When selecting a summer camp for boy or girl, the advertisements of camps like this one are of help to you. In the camp section which appears in the Monday and Thursday issues, there are represented camps from various vacation spots in the country.

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
An International Daily Newspaper Publishing SELECTED ADVERTISEMENTS

## The MAIL BAG

Spokane, Wash.

Dear Editor:  
We have just renewed our subscription to the Monitor, and it seems very nice to have it again. I enjoy reading every part of it, especially the Sunday and the Children's pages. Like Neville R., I also like to read the questions for "The Monitor Reader," and I cannot get them. They look them up in the previous issue. I am 14 years old, and am in my first year of high school. I would like to correspond with some boy of about 14.

I believe I am the first boy to write from Spokane, which is called the "Friendly City," and I should be very glad to tell anybody in the East about Washington.

Robert M.

Washington?

Her letter was not printed, but she was among the list of those who would like to receive the Monitor. I greatly enjoy reading the Monitor, especially the Young Folks' Page. Through it I began a correspondence last December which has been very entertaining, both to myself and to Mary Louise. We both look them up in the previous issue. I am 12 years old and would like to receive letters from a girl of my own age, especially one in England. As I enjoy English story books and would like to write to a real English girl.

Esther B.

Oakland, Calif.

Dear Editor:

Please forward the enclosed letter to Kenneth D. of Adams, Mass. I think I am going to have a good time writing to various people in different parts of the world, and am going to try to write to somebody new every Thursday. It surely is a nice and lasting game.

I would like to receive some letters.

Neville R.

Dear Editor:

I want to tell you how much I enjoyed the story "Lynn Learns to Live." I have taken music lessons for more than three years so this story was especially interesting to me.

I love to draw pictures, and maybe one day I can send one for Our Young Folks' Page.

My little sister and I both go to Sunday School. We only have a small Society here, but it is growing all the time.

I would like to get a letter from a girl my own age. I am 13.

Florence B.

Dear Editor:

My mother takes the Monitor, and I think I get just as much good out of it as she does.

I really love the Mail Bag, and if I had time I would correspond with all the girls of my age.

I am vice-president of the Girl Reserves, and I enjoy it very much. I am now working for all the honors I can get.

If any girl would like to write to me I would enjoy hearing from her. I am 14.

Cecile W.

Dear Editor:

I attend the Christian Science Sunday School here. I have never seen anyone write from Worcester to the Mail Bag. It is the largest city in the United States not on a waterway.

I would like to correspond with someone either from a foreign country or from the United States. I am 12 years old.

Stuart H.

The following would also like to receive letters:  
Jean P. (12) of Alhambra, Calif.  
Mary E. (12) of Belfast, Ireland  
Patricia B. (14) of Redfield, Calif.  
Margie R. (16) of Chester, Mass.  
Answers to letters in the Mail Bag will be forwarded if postage is enclosed.

Trieste, Italy

I have for long been wanting to write and tell you how much I enjoy the Monitor, especially Our Young Folks' Page. I love to read the Mail Bag column as the letters are so interesting—from girls and boys far and near. I feel as if I knew them all. I hope I may be allowed to join the Mail Bag.

We live most of our time abroad, but as mamma says, we are Americans born and bred. I was not born in America though, but in Aden, Arabia. It is a strange place in which to be born, I must say.

My sister Janie-Belle, aged 12, was born in Nantes, France. We have traveled almost all over the world. We lived in Sweden for seven years. I speak Swedish, German, Italian, French and of course my native tongue, English.

We had a lovely time in Sweden. Sports of all kinds are to be enjoyed there.

We are now living in Trieste, Italy. I like it very much. We have just seen the end of the carnival season. It was a gay time for us. Every year we have almost 15 years old and would like so much to correspond with someone and so would my sister Janie-Belle.

Agnes S.

[You are certainly a traveler, Agnes! Welcome to the Mail Bag.—Ed.]

Douglas, Isle of Man, Great Britain

Although I have attended a Christian Science Sunday School, and have been interested in the Monitor for about four years, I have never before written to you.

I enjoy Our Young Folks' Page immensely, and think the Mail Bag is a splendid way of becoming acquainted with others interested in the Monitor. I should love to join the Mail Bag if I may, and to correspond with someone, preferably my own age in the United States or any other foreign country. I am 17.

Rene C.

[Welcome to the Mail Bag, Rene.—Ed.]  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Editor:

Will you please forward this letter to Eleanor H



## THE HOME FORUM

## One Who Comes Now and Then

ALTHOUGH we two have been singing and laughing and walking together for as many years as I can recall, I am surprised now that I set myself for the first time to speak of my road fellow connectedly to find how very little after all, I know of him. Whenever he comes to visit me, for a minute or an hour or a day, it is out of mystery that he comes, unannounced, unexpected, and into mystery he always disappears again. Where he keeps himself while away or upon what beautiful business he is then employed, I can guess no more than I can what song the sirens sang to Odysseus. And so it is only the dimmest portrait, full of shadows and glimmering hints, that I can paint of him even after these many years. I wish that I knew more about him, but I am very glad that I know no less.

What my companion knows and surmises about me, what he thinks of my laborious days and my conscientious outwatches of the Bear, what he feels about my year-long sittings in libraries and my patient collection of miscellaneous facts and my timid efforts to say and do the expected conventional thing—all this would fill many a bulging tome, but I know that it will never be written down because, to speak frankly, it bores him. How he can put up with me at all is a question I ask myself a good many times a year without ever finding a satisfactory answer, and after each visit he pays me a long, unbroken silence, and I say again, with an ever-deepening sense of humility: "Now, surely, this will be the last I shall ever see of him. He must have learned this time that I am not worth his while."

No two companions, it seems to me, were ever more unlike than he and I are. For he has no routine whatever, no continuity, no sense of social obligation, and therefore one never sees in him any such pusillanimous matching of tasks against minutes as I have been reduced to. He never thinks of time as money or as opportunity for self-improvement. To him it is simply raw material for happiness, and this material he has great skill in working up. Never having any set task to perform, he moves as freely as Ariel along the seaboard of his own whim. Because he knows enough and is spare of his own happiness—which he seems to think the only thing worth living for—he mocks at the scholarship I dig out of books, asserting with emphasis that no load of learning has ever lightened the heart of any man. He has a serene contempt for facts. Often and often I have left him just outside the gates of the British Museum, I going in to spend eight hours among the dusty archives of the Middle Ages, and he, after a glance at the pigeons strutting in the sun, makes off to the Upper Thames or through the Cotswolds. He shrugs his shoulders at the greatest collection of books on earth, and never once, I think, has he darkened a library door. Again, he is so far from any desire to say and do the conventional or expected

thing that he does not even know what conventionality is, he does not trouble himself to guess what sort of words or conduct is expected of him; and so he always says what he thinks, or rather what he feels, with a frankness that often seems to me in its social results simply catastrophic.

This last trait has brought a certain reciprocity into our relationship: the boredom I cause him by my decent routine and pursuit of what I call "duty" is balanced, perhaps, by the anxiety he always gives me when we are together in company, the foreboding as to what impossible thing he will next do or say. Of course, I always try to cut in ahead of him, but he is so much quicker than I am that very often he has said the unerring, the true, the honest thing quite mercilessly before I have been able to find the conventional or conventional words appropriate to the occasion. And then I have to bear the blame. People always insist upon holding me responsible for everything he does.

I am very far from complaining, however, for I know that the advantage in our comradeship has been steadily on my side. What he finds in me to make his visits seem worth the while I cannot imagine, but there is no end to the gifts and graces I have found in him. For example, I have said that he reads no books, yet he is constantly teaching me to understand the books I read, beginning where I leave off and carrying the interpretation to heights any depth I could never have reached unaided. He has never written a line, yet I know that if there is anything good in what I have written it must be something he has whispered to me, or else an echo or some mimicry of what he has made on one of our jaunts together. How eagerly I listen for these thrilling words of his, and how despairingly I throw down the pen when he will say nothing at all! How I strive to recollect his words of long ago! Sometimes they are hard to recall, as though they had been spoken in another world, and often when I have found them their luster is gone, like the sheen of pebbles and shells a child takes home from the seashore.

I might go on to say that although this shadowy comrade of mine is contemptuous of facts and scholarship, yet he has a sort of wild wisdom which is certainly a far better thing; but what I am chiefly grateful for is the treasure of his memory. This he lays open for me whenever we are together, a little hoard of sights and sounds and fancies we two have encountered on the long roads he has traveled side by side. Into this treasure he has gathered the strangest assortment of things—odds and ends that would seem to any other person in the world to have no value whatever, and would seem to me as well if it were not for some inexplicable glory shining upon or out of them from I know not what wonderful source of beauty and power and light. To name them over would be to make them seem more trivial than the things they are, but I say that he has them, among other things, a vivid memory of a robin singing from an elm top in the rain, and another of a wood thrush chanting "holly-holly" from the depths of a fern-clad ravine. These recollections are far-brought from long ago, but there are others older still. He shows me an edge of rustling foam along a lake shore lighted faintly by a little moon. He remembers pools with reeds, reflected in them a colored picture of a cottage in a child's picture book, odors of wood smoke blowing over New Hampshire hills on a frosty morning, two daisies on a little hill, the cry of a cuckoo peaking reflected in the smooth billows of the Pacific at sunset, and the adagio of Mozart's seventh sonata. I set these things down almost at random, and I am sure that they are fairly representative of all the rest. Not for themselves chiefly do they seem strange and rare to us, but because at one time or another in our common travels the light of these things has shone upon these things and we two, seeing for an instant that great light, have cherished them above all other things in memory. Beyond this bare declaration I cannot go in the effort to make others understand why they are dear to us.

Without my companion's aid I should lose these memories entirely, but he treasures them always safe. This comrade treasures holds them together, and indeed he visits me in my library on latter days chiefly to show me these. And when he comes it is as though he said to me: "In all your fact-grubbing and your quest for respectability, do not forget that there were two daisies once that you and I saw growing under an oak upon a sunlit hill! While you remember them there will still be hope, but when they are forgotten I must learn to bring back to me the voice of your innumerable books and the monotony of your desk."

And then I answer: "Comrade of a thousand years, forbode no such severance of our loves. After the passing of these decades, the two daisies and the sunlit hill are dearer to me than ever before, for they have blossomed now to a serene beauty and have rooted in a deeper truth. The image and meaning of them is clearer day by day. Only what have seen through your eyes has this glamour of magic upon it, and only what I have learned from you seems to me ultimately true. As the tasks of the years crowd upon me I need more than ever the quick report of your glance, the haunting thrill of your laughter, the discipline of your scorn. When my work has grown too absorbing, when I have allowed myself to think that this or that small task is a very serious matter indeed, O then, bring back to me the voice of the robin singing in the rain. Though my days and nights be filled with toil, brighten them with the laughter such as I have never heard except from you. Though you and I can no longer gather memories, let every roadside, come the offender to show me those we have. Two daisies growing on a little hill is the earliest, and so the latest, of them all. I think it may outlast all that I have learned in libraries and that it will shine at the end as it did at the beginning in a special beam from the hidden land."

## A Roman Coin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
This ancient metal, bent and scarred  
And curiously imprinted,  
Has meant a thousand things to men  
Since it was stamped and minted.

A player lost it with a laugh  
To a soldier on the Appia:  
A Jewish merchant with it paid  
His tax to Rome, in Syria.

It went with Caesar into Gaul,  
And spanned the way to Britain:  
A chieftain hung it round his neck—  
(So is the story written).

Then, once again as currency,  
It passed from hand to hand:  
A Saxon gave the gold to God  
To bless the sea-sired land.

Full eighteen hundred years it lay  
Beneath a ruined church:  
Yet is it still a symbol of  
The things for which men search.

ARTHUR J. PRINCE

## Scandinavia's April

Translated for The Christian Science Monitor  
No tropical vegetation, not even  
the beauty that is the orchid's  
furnishes such intimacy, such mental  
stimulus as does the modest, brown-  
ish-yellow catkin swaying lightly  
from the breeze from the still naked  
branches of bush and tree. These are  
the early messengers heralding the  
coming of the floral legions under  
foot and the foliage above the  
ground.

At last comes the day when the  
spring sun sends down its balmy  
rays, when the April breeze rustles  
gently through the bushes where  
buds are ready for the welcome  
touch from above. The birds have  
anxiously awaited this hour and  
swarms of them put into service that  
propagating transportation system  
which benefits plants and flowers  
alike. A most important mission is  
this of the little winged fellows.

Sprouting herb and plant in field  
and garden and woods reveal little  
by little the secret of their long  
sleep beneath the soil. Gradually the  
unfolding resembles more and  
more a festival in this riot of yellow  
and white and blue. The snowdrops  
have left the stage, but in its place  
have come crocuses and the Easter  
lily, and still later we have the  
forget-me-nots and the anemones.  
All send forth their hitherto silent  
and withered leaves under foot. More  
merciful than the stars of the  
Milky Way above are these other  
stars spread out below as a mosaic  
carpet.

It is in the Danish beech forest  
that the ground becomes one brilliant  
expanse and compares at all  
with what is met with in tropical  
regions. It is in this distinction,  
however, that where the northern  
carpet of flowers is a carpet indeed  
the tropical forest turns its floral  
magnificence into the resemblance of  
a curtain.

Deep in the forest mould, protected  
by the fallen leaves of the year's  
past, the flowering plants of spring  
have been making ready after their  
subterranean labor. They have  
their provision during the months  
preceding. All is ready to respond  
to the call of the April sun, nor  
must there be any hesitancy since the  
time is short enough before the foliage  
of the forest trees will spread  
itself like a baldpate above and  
prevent the rays from penetrating to  
the ground. At other times of the  
year the flowering takes its regular  
course like some broad and quiet  
stream pursuing its way undisturbed.  
The sudden outburst of the  
flowers of spring is more like the  
rushing waters of a brook and works  
a strange effect in our otherwise  
steady-going northern nature.

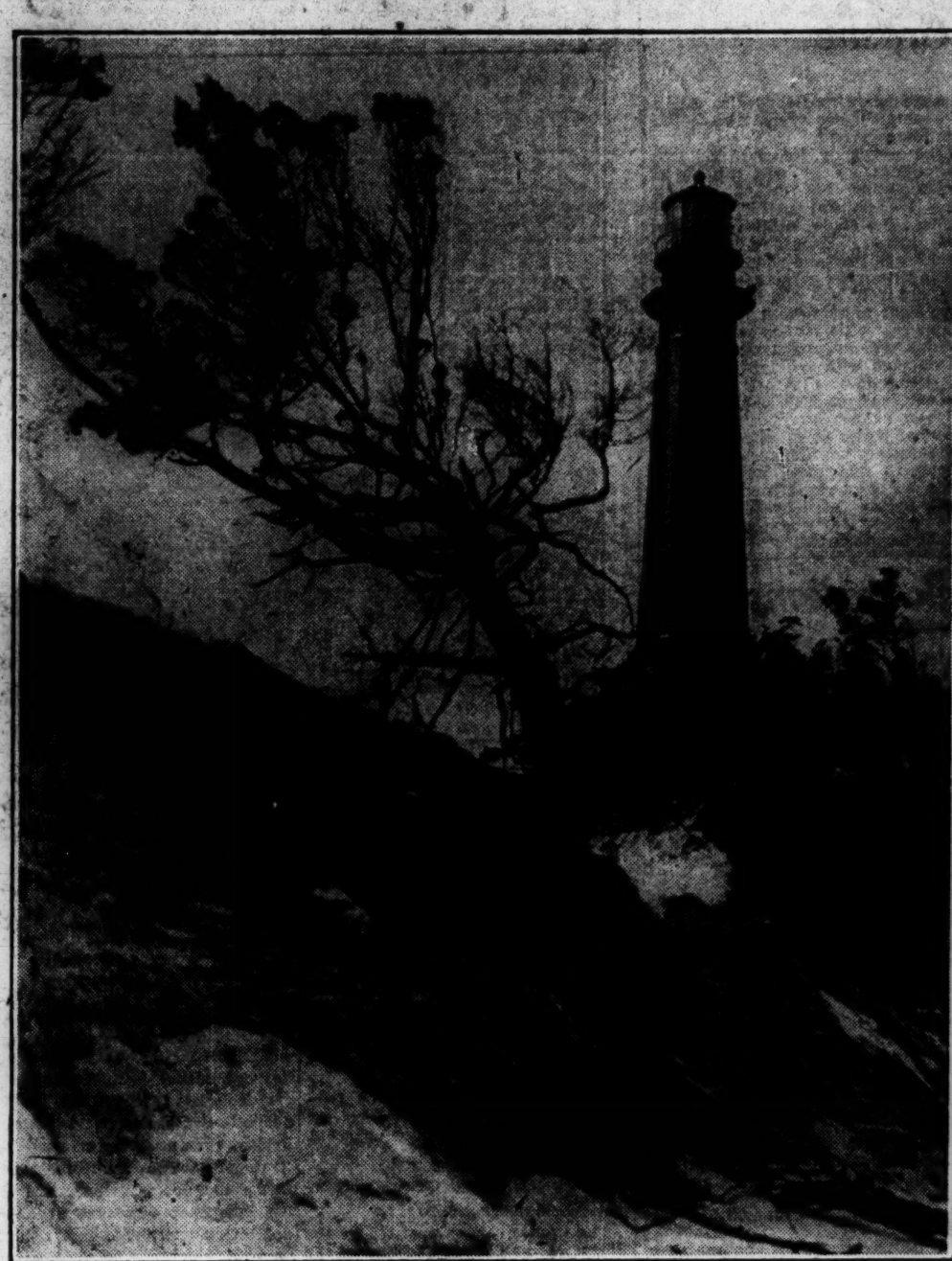
The something foreign in this  
presentation may have its deeper reason  
than is indicated on the surface. May  
our spring flowers are not native  
to our soil, but had their erstwhile  
home in some mountain height or  
stepped of Russia. The close  
resemblance between many of the  
flowers that grow wild and those  
of Asia bears witness to the  
possibility of an Asiatic-Russian emigration,  
following the glacial sea,  
a plant migration with Scandinavia as  
its goal corresponding to that of  
man himself and going in the same  
direction from east to west.

In the wake of the early flowers  
come the insects of endless variety.  
The bees we know will take care of  
themselves, even if the temperature  
is variable, as may be expected in  
the month of April. But the butterfly  
and the dragonfly are less sure as the  
kind appear to show off their energies.  
And then the ever-busy ants, their  
winter quarters are opened up and  
they strive with the farmer in field  
and garden to emulate his example.  
Bugs of every kind and color fly here  
and there as so many brilliant gems  
awake.

When the days are  
warm, lizards and snakes join company  
as they come from their winter  
quarters between rocks and stumps  
of trees. And at eventide the quail  
and red towhee something over one  
hundred and sixty feet in height. F.  
Hopkinson Smith, artist, writer, en-  
gineer, and builder of lighthouses,  
sees more than the piles of masonry  
which he rears, more than the machinery  
that goes into his carefully  
constructed towers. He sees the sky  
above with its floating clouds and  
sweeping gulls, the curve of the coast  
and the changing sand dunes. Some-  
times with pencil, sometimes with  
pen he catches the picture. In this  
charming book, "The Tides of Barne-  
gat," he described vividly the region  
which he knew so well.

"To the left curved the coast,  
glistening like a scimitar, and the  
strip of yellow beach which divided  
the narrow bay from the open sea; to  
the right, thrust out into the sheer of  
silver, lay the spit of sand narrowing  
the inlet. Its edges scalloped with  
lace foam. Its extreme point domi-  
nated by the grim tower of Barnegat  
Light; aloft, high into the blue,  
soared the gulls, flashing like jewels  
as they lifted their breasts to the  
sun, while away beyond, the sails of  
the fishing boats, gray or silver in  
their shifting tacks, crawled over the  
wrinkled sea."

DOUGLAS HUAN



Barnegat Light

Photograph by H. Armstrong Roberts

## From Old Egypt to New Jersey

THE oldest lighthouses of which  
any account survives were  
towers built by the Syrians and  
the Cushites who dwelt in Lower  
Egypt. It is supposed that they  
contained charts showing the coasts and  
the navigation of the Nile. At first  
these charts were engraved on the  
walls; later they were made on papy-  
rus. The lightkeepers taught the  
pilots of vessels, hydrography, and  
how to steer by constellations. The  
primitive light apparatus consisted  
of an open coal, wood, or pitch  
burned on the top of the tower.  
After a time fish or whale oil was  
substituted, and it was only a little  
more than a century ago that sperm  
oil began to be used in a lamp of the  
Argand type. From that time im-  
provement was rapid. Following  
close upon the new type lamp  
came the use of "bull's-eye" lenses,  
soon replaced by reflectors. Then  
came the Fresnel lens built up  
of glass prisms in panels. As in  
everything else, improvement in  
lighthouse equipment, with all sorts  
of mechanical devices for making  
the handling of them easier and the  
lights more effective, has gone on by  
leaps and bounds to the present per-  
fected apparatus with which the best  
lighthouses are equipped.

When Ptolemy I began the erection  
of a great lighthouse on the rocky  
island with the Greek name Pharos,  
he established the generic name  
which has held ever since for all  
lighthouses. From that day to this  
lighthouses have made strong senti-  
mental appeal and in the high-lit  
beacon there is something more than  
a mere light.

Lighthouses have been made the  
scene of many a thrilling romance,  
poem, and painting. When Sir Walter  
Scott visited the Bell Rock lighthouse  
in company with his famous construc-  
tion engineer, far more than the mar-  
velous feat of engineering, he felt the  
poetic appeal. In the visitor's book,  
in a single stanza which he headed  
"Pharos loquitor," he recorded his  
impressions:

Far in the bosom of the deep,  
O'er these wild shelves my watch I  
keep.  
A ruddy gem of changeable light,  
Bound on the dusky brow of Night.  
The seaman bids my luster hail,  
And scorns to strike his timorous  
sail.

Going south from New York, after  
passing the powerful Navisink Light  
on the New Jersey coast, the next  
primary light is Barnegat, a white  
and red tower something over one  
hundred and sixty feet in height. F.  
Hopkinson Smith, artist, writer, en-  
gineer, and builder of lighthouses,  
sees more than the piles of masonry  
which he rears, more than the machinery  
that goes into his carefully  
constructed towers. He sees the sky  
above with its floating clouds and  
sweeping gulls, the curve of the coast  
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the fishing boats, gray or silver in  
their shifting tacks, crawled over the  
wrinkled sea."

DOUGLAS HUAN

the very beacon light its furious  
waves, as if to tear it from the tower.  
He said, quoting from the Old Testa-  
ment, "The light of the lighthouse is  
old granite and the earth have been  
worn away and the very foot-  
hold of the lighthouse is weakened."  
This is what has happened to the  
guardian of the shifting shoals of  
Barnegat. There is now an organized  
effort for the preservation of this  
picturesque landmark.

"Sail on," it says, "sail on, ye stately  
ships!  
And with your floating bridge the ocean  
span;  
Be mine to guard this light from all  
eclipse,  
Be yours to bring man nearer unto  
man!"

## Mrs. Gladstone

William and Catherine Gladstone  
were indeed a striking pair. She  
carried herself regally, though her  
movements were swift and light. Her  
eyes were of a deep sapphire blue,  
set well apart, long in shape, and  
with a world of meaning—eyes that  
danced with mischief or melted with  
tenderness. . . . She had an abun-  
dant of thick brown hair that  
waved softly upon her forehead. In  
figure she was tall and slender, and  
her movements were full of dignity  
and charm. Her husband used to say  
that, as he stood near the dais at a  
Drawing-room or Court, no one ap-  
proached the Queen with so fine a  
carriage, or courted with so much  
grace. And this was in spite of great  
rapidity, and even carelessness and  
indifference as to personal attire or  
adornment. She was clothed as if  
for duty. She never shopped unless it  
was to buy for others. All she wore  
was made at home. (In her day  
ladies' maids were skilled dress-  
makers.) She spared but the merest  
fragment of her time to matters of  
fashion. . . . But she was re-  
sponded in a marked degree to any  
beauty of material, or form or colour;  
to a rare piece of old lace, to a jewel  
or a flower. . . . Jewels looked their  
best and most brilliant on her; so  
did flowers. . . . There were  
flowers—roses for choice. . . .

She could never enjoy anything  
by herself; it must be shared by the  
few or the many—the whole world if  
possible. She never had so many  
guests that she would not under-  
take a fresh one; she never had so  
many Homes depending on her that  
she was not ready for a new ven-  
ture. She spent almost nothing on  
herself. She was generally over-  
tired, and she would always be  
drawn. She would give, it need be,  
anything for her own person. . . .  
One day, going to her Conventual  
Home at Woodford, she was quickly  
so absorbed in the pitiful tale of  
a fellow-traveller, quite unknown to  
her, that she forgot to alight at her  
own station, and had to borrow from  
the poor lady to get back to her des-  
tination. That night at a dinner-  
party she collected fifty or seventy  
pounds, and having asked the lady to  
visit her next day, was able to get  
her passage to Australia, so saving  
her a separation from her husband.

(The said husband was highly sym-  
pathetic of his wife's story. "Well, you  
have been taken in. The idea of Mrs.  
Gladstone travelling first class, and  
without any money! I shall come  
with you and wait outside the  
house.")

Many and many instances crowd  
in upon the memory, but this anec-  
dote will suffice to show her abound-  
ing sympathy, and the consummate  
ease with which she leapt over dif-  
ficulties, would have checked  
nobody, and would have check-  
mated anyone else. MARY DEWEY, in  
"Catherine Gladstone."

They dance not for me  
Yet mine is their glee!  
Thus pleasure is spread through the  
earth.  
In stray gifts to be claimed by who-  
ever shall find.  
And a rich loving kindness, redun-  
dantly kind,  
Moves all nature to gladness and  
mirth.

The showers of the spring  
Rouse the birds, and they sing:  
If the wind do but stir for his proper  
delight,  
Each leaf, that and this, his neigh-  
bour will kiss:  
Each wave, one and 't'other, speeds  
after his brother:  
They are happy, for that is their  
right!

That is the "Joy in widest com-  
munity spirit."—VICENT GARY OF  
FALLODON, in "Falloodon Papers."

## Year by Year

A friend told me the other day  
that when bicycling near my home  
with an ordinary hedge on either side  
of the road, and a wood on part of  
one side of it, in one half-mile, with-  
out getting off his bicycle, he counted  
forty-six different kinds of wild flow-  
ers. Think what that half-mile was,  
from the point of view of interest to  
my friend, and what an experience of  
pleasure people may have who know  
anything about flowers. And  
it is not only one half-mile that is  
like this. It is many half-miles. My  
friend also told me of a species of  
buttercup not very rare, but of which  
in his parish he had at first found  
only one specimen. Year by year he  
went to see that specimen flower  
every April, and it was a pleasure to  
him. Gradually it increased and mul-  
tplied.

And that is another instance that  
so long as you do not destroy or  
disturb you can get pleasure in going  
each year, as my friend did, to see  
a rare plant flowering in the same  
place. And every one can do so with-  
out spoiling it. The whole world of  
flowers and trees, of course, can be  
treated from the same point of view  
as that of birds. Then there is the  
whole world of insects—a very great  
world by all accounts in some  
respects, but extraordinarily inter-  
esting. There is the weather, which  
may be of the greatest interest. I  
take great interest in the weather in  
the country. It is always some sort  
of a day in the country. . . . Then  
the seasons, and everything which  
the seasons bring with them.

There is a book, a very remarkable  
one, written in German more than  
sixty years ago, I think, but trans-  
lated into English, called "On the  
Heights." There is this sentence in  
it—a peasant woman and her hus-  
band happily married, living on one  
plot of land, and one day the  
peasant woman is looking out of the  
window at the fruit-trees in the  
orchard as she says meditatively,  
"These are the trees that blossom  
and bore fruit, and then the snow  
fell upon them, and then it was  
spring again." In that one sentence  
there is the feeling of outdoor home.  
You want to be in the same place,  
seeing the trees and seeing the  
seasons passing over the same trees,  
seeing the first tender green of the  
leaf come out in April or May, and  
then seeing the beautiful color of it  
in the autumn, and so you may multi-  
ply pleasure indefinitely. There are  
the stars, too, which I have not men-  
tioned, and which have the advantage  
that nobody can destroy or disturb  
them. . . . I would quote to you two  
stances of Wordsworth which seem  
to me to have in them the feeling  
that I have been trying to express  
of the beauty of nature, of something  
which may be a joy to every one.

They are these:  
They dance not for me  
Yet mine is their glee!  
Thus pleasure is spread through the  
earth.

In stray gifts to be claimed by who-  
ever shall find.  
And a rich loving kindness, redun-  
dantly kind,  
Moves all nature to gladness and  
mirth.

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Rouse the birds, and they sing:  
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They are happy, for that is their  
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That is the "Joy in widest com-  
munity spirit."—VICENT GARY OF  
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## Bonds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BOND" is a word very elastic  
in its meaning; and this  
meaning may be either pleas-  
ant or disagreeable. But however the  
word is used, it suggests obligation;  
and it is almost impossible to think  
of it without thinking of the word  
"law."

Christian Science shows and proves  
that the strongest bond is the one  
which binds cause to effect, the crea-  
tor to His creation, God to His be-  
loved manifestation, man; indeed,  
this bond is infinitely strong. This  
being so, there can be no real mate-  
rial law that can operate to bind man  
with fetters to sin, sickness, fear, in-  
harmony, or suffering of any sort.  
God and His idea, man, being united  
by spiritual law, man enjoys the  
bonds of liberty, freedom, and do-  
minion. All that man needs is to be  
and always his through his unity  
with omnipotent and omnipresent  
Mind.

Paul says, "Ye have not received  
the spirit of bondage again to fear;  
but ye have received the Spirit of  
adoption," whereby we cry, Abba,  
Father." Christ Jesus delivered this  
glorious message to a world which  
was bound fast in fetters of fear, sin,  
lack, disease, and death. He showed  
the powerlessness of those bonds.  
Miracles, so called, followed one an-  
other in rapid succession, as he dem-  
onstrated, for the benefit of all, the  
truth about God and man—the all-  
ness of God and the nothingness of  
matter—each demonstration lifting  
someone out of the bonds of the flesh  
into the security of divine law, where  
God's man eternally dwells. His dem-  
onstrations were progressive, showing  
his constantly strengthening con-  
viction of the inability of matter to  
sustain, derange, or destroy Life,  
which is Spirit.

Jesus knew that God is Spirit, and  
that therefore man, the idea of God,  
must be spiritual. He knew that  
man's supply, that which sustains  
the life of man, must also be spiri-  
tual, therefore limitless, and confined  
to no one place or locality. He knew  
this true supply to be as available  
for five thousand as for an individual.

He refused to satisfy his  
personal hunger in the wild-  
erness; but, later, he was enabled to  
demonstrate supply for five thousand.  
To the five thousand the supply took  
the form of bread and fish; but Jesus  
knew that was the truth, the Word  
of God, which met the human need.  
He said, quoting from the Old Testa-  
ment Scriptures, "Man shall not live  
by bread alone, but by every word  
that proceedeth out of the mouth of  
God." Out of divine Mind's infinite,  
impartial, universal supply of wisdom  
comes our daily supply of ideas. That  
is the truth we need to know; and once  
realized, it will satisfy our need.

## Windows in Dartmoor

Before it was finally decided  
whereabouts we should build, one of  
our tenants expressed his opinion,  
respectfully but quite plainly, that  
we ought to withdraw to a distant  
field belonging to our own farm, build  
therein a square, conventional slated  
house, plant before it a row of  
shrubs, and live in refined aloofness  
from the common herd in the farm-  
house and the cottages. We differed  
from him politely, but violently.  
Since then, he has thought nothing  
of us and has treated us with a well-  
bred pity. His idea defined the proper  
manner in which "gentry" ought to  
live. Our idea cannot be expressed  
in decent language. For one thing it  
is a mystery.

He cannot understand why ladies  
should like to be near a farmyard  
teeming with cocks, hens, calves,  
pigs, cows, dogs, cats, turkeys, and  
other live stock when it is possible  
to get away from these things.  
Neither can he understand why we  
should cling to a queer old cottage  
with a wing added to it, and win-  
dows facing the four points of the  
compass when we might have an-  
other and entirely new house.  
Worst of all, why should we, if we  
really are "gentry," like to live in  
a large section of our lives absolutely  
plunged upon the highroad to be stared  
at by every common wayfarer?

His objections, which are our three  
strongest attractions, and judging by  
the perennial enthusiasm of many  
passers-by, the majority of opinion  
is with us.

To begin with, there are few more  
cheery objects in nature than a  
thriving farmyard. We are far  
enough not to be disturbed by it,  
near enough to enjoy the stir. All  
the bedrooms, for instance, look  
either over the fields or the moor,  
yet if we desire the racket of farm-  
yard life, we have only to step to  
the other side of the house, whose  
curious ramblingness is its chief  
charm. It is not every house that  
looks north, south, east and west,  
thus enabling you to choose your  
aspect according to hour and sea-  
son.

As for the publicity, well, no one  
would think that the white, narrow,  
leisurely road which saunters along  
in the sunshine between two high,  
flower-starred hedges is the high-  
road to almost everywhere and that  
by it the main traffic of the village  
progresses. Along it comes the morn-  
ing mail from the far-off town. That  
is the first excitement of the day, ex-  
cept on market day when a farm  
cart or two is off and away before  
the arrival of the postman. . . .

Moreover, our tenant overlooked  
the most desirable attribute of the  
window—its utility. Countless are  
the little transactions performed  
through it. Orders are given to  
tradesmen, friendly carts are pulled  
up on their way to the lowlands and  
charged with requests to rescue a be-  
lated parcel from the station. We  
are one of the few villages still left  
in England that has no carrier of any  
kind. Bunches of flowers sold in  
proliferated by kindly hands.—REATHIE  
CUBBER, in "Through a Dartmoor Win-  
dow."

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## GIRLS SINGLES IN THIRD ROUND

### Miss Marie Fensterer Defeats Miss Marjorie Sachs in Feature Match

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., March 31 (Special)—Play in the singles of the United States girls' indoor tennis championship was brought down to the third round this morning on the indoor courts of the Longwood Cricket Club and a start was also made in the doubles. Seven singles matches in the second round reduced the field to eight players, two of them being from this location, four from Boston, one from Winchester and one from Englewood, N. J.

The feature match of the morning was the one in which Miss Marie Fensterer, Englewood, Mass., defeated Miss Marjorie Sachs, Newton Center. Miss Fensterer won in straight sets, 6-2, 6-2. Games alternated in the first set until the score stood 2-4. Then Miss Sachs went ahead at 4-3, only to lose the next three games and the set to the New Jersey girl. While the score in the second set was more one-sided, it was due to the fact that Miss Fensterer now had her game well under control and she gave a fine exhibition of court covering and serving.

Miss Sarah Palfrey and Miss Lee Palfrey, Boston, kept up their fine playing and advanced easily to the third set without the loss of a game. Miss Lee Palfrey defeated Miss Grace Roberts, Milton, in the second round, 6-0, 6-0, and Miss Sarah Palfrey won from Miss Elizabeth Wheeler, Chestnut Hill, 6-0, 6-0. To date neither of the Palfrey girls has lost a game.

UNIVERSITY STATES GIRLS' INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES First Round. Miss Marjorie Sachs, Newton Center, defeated Miss Amy Davol, Boston, 6-1, 6-1. Miss Sarah Palfrey, Boston, defeated Miss Anne Stevens, Boston, 6-0, 6-0. Miss Elizabeth Pope, Boston, won from Miss Ruth Olin, Boston, by default. Miss Mary L. Hutchins, Boston, defeated Miss Elizabeth Hovey, Boston, 6-0, 6-0. Miss Louise Parker, Winchester, defeated Miss Peggy Farnsworth, Chestnut Hill, 6-0, 6-0. Miss Peggy Reed, Cambridge, defeated Miss Alice Farnsworth, Chestnut Hill, 6-2, 6-0.

Second Round. Miss Katherine Winthrop, Chestnut Hill, defeated Miss Sarah Palfrey, Boston, 6-0, 6-1. Miss Lee Palfrey, Boston, defeated Miss Grace Roberts, Milton, 6-0, 6-0. Miss Marie Fensterer, Englewood, N. J., defeated Miss Marjorie Sachs, Newton Center, 6-2, 6-2. Miss Sarah Palfrey, Boston, defeated Miss Elizabeth Wheeler, Chestnut Hill, 6-0, 6-0. Miss Mary L. Hutchins, Chestnut Hill, defeated Miss Louise Parker, Winchester, 6-0, 6-0. Miss Louise Parker, Winchester, defeated Miss Peggy Reed, Cambridge, 6-2, 6-0. Miss Richard Goldman, Boston, defeated Miss Elizabeth Pope, Boston, 6-0, 6-0.

DOUBLES—First Round. Miss Nancy Brigham, Chestnut Hill, and Miss Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Miss Grace Roberts, Milton, and Miss Barbara Warner, Milton, 6-0, 6-0. Miss Virginia and Louise McNell, Chestnut Hill, defeated Miss Barbara and Anne Stevens, Chestnut Hill, 6-1, 6-1. Misses Sarah and Lee Palfrey, Boston, defeated Miss Marian Wood, Brookline, and Miss Louise Harding, Chestnut Hill, 6-2, 6-0.

New Canadian Marks by Plant and Ritola. Hamilton, Ont., March 31. WILLIAM RITOLA, Finnish-American distance star, set a new Canadian record of 9m. 14.35s. in winning the two-mile run at the 91st Army meet last night. Ritola broke by 20s. the records of T. P. Coffey, set Sept. 20, 1890, but failed to approach the world mark of Paavo Nurmi.

William Plant of New York broke the Canadian one-mile mark record in defeating Philip Granville of Hamilton by 40 yards. Plant's time, 6m. 33.35s., cut 11.25s. from the old mark.

WESTERN CLUBS IN SEMIFINAL ROUND. Good Progress in National Challenge Cup Competition.

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, March 31.—Steady progress by the western clubs in the National Challenge Cup Competition to determine the United States soccer champion by the elimination round, allows the divisional semifinals in that section to proceed in accordance with the original schedule adopted last September. These matches will be played in St. Louis and Detroit, April 3, between clubs representing four states.

The Holley Club of Detroit, Mich., meets the American Hungarian Football Club of Cleveland, O. The Holley eleven, composed largely of amateurs, have been compelled to eliminate seven clubs during their engagements in the qualifying and open competitions. The American Hungarian Football Club of Akron, O., Saturday, 5 to 0.

St. Louis, the scene of many semifinals and final matches in former years, was awarded the semifinal, which will bring together the Sparta Athletic and Benevolent Association of Chicago and the Ben Miller Football Club of St. Louis. The winners of these semifinals will meet in the western final April 17 to determine the western champion and the surviving club will meet the eastern champions in the grand final May 1.

Two of the most powerful eleven in the American Soccer League have their colors lowered by teams which were not expected to emerge from the first round. The Boston Club fell before the Fox River Football Club of Quincy, 5 to 2, and the latter will now meet the Fall River F. C., another American Soccer League entry, which eliminated the New Bedford F. C. 3 to 2 last Sunday. "The game will be played next Sunday."

One replay is also down for decision in the New England section between the Providence A. F. C. and the J. & P. Coats teams. This game will be played at Pawtucket, R. I., Saturday afternoon. The original match was played last Sunday at Providence and both clubs were disqualified, after two extra periods, with 3 goals each. The Whitcomb Carpet Mills F. C. of Worcester, by virtue of its one-sided victory over the Buffalo Hungarian F. C. at Buffalo, 8 to 0, now are awaiting the winner of the Providence-

## SUCCESSFUL FIRST YEAR FOR MINOR HOCKEY LEAGUE

### Canadian-American Teams Played Before Large Crowds and Had a Financially Prosperous Season

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE FINANCIAL STANDINGS

Team	W	T	L	For	Agst	Pts
New Haven	14	3	5	53	33	31
Springfield	14	3	5	53	33	31
Quebec	15	14	6	67	33	31
Boston	14	4	4	48	31	31
Providence	12	3	17	50	67	27

The Canadian-American Hockey League which recently ended its regular season for 1926-27 might well be satisfied with its first-year results. Unusually in professional sport a first year is expected to serve as a foundation and seldom proves to be a financial success. This league, however, on its first season made money in every city in which a franchise was held, excepting Boston, where the National Hockey League had the greater drawing power.

Springfield and Providence were unusually successful in neither place having ever had organized hockey before. New Haven and Quebec were formerly real hockey towns and needed only a few players to bring back the game. Quebec did so well that serious consideration is being given to installing an artificial ice rink in the rink, which has been only a covered building depending on natural ice. Boston fared the poorest of all, but not because of the local manager, who expended very little to obtain a team and the Bruins, the National Hockey League team, was the only one to go to the playoffs. The management went to considerable expense to give the fans a winning team. Another year two with proper handling, however, and the minor league should prosper in Boston as well as elsewhere.

New Haven did not complete its new rink until January and already has plans for a balcony on each end to take care of the fans next year. The playoffs have been sold out through all six games. Following the league championship a series of exhibition games will be played. The complete list of games and scores follows:

Game	Home	Score	Visitors	Score
1	Quebec	2	Quebec	2
2	New Haven	5	Quebec	2
3	Quebec	2	New Haven	2
4	New Haven	2	Quebec	2
5	Quebec	2	New Haven	2
6	New Haven	2	Quebec	2
7	Quebec	13	New Haven	0
8	New Haven	2	Springfield	1
9	Springfield	1	New Haven	0
10	New Haven	0	Springfield	1
11	Springfield	1	New Haven	0
12	New Haven	6	Springfield	1
13	Springfield	1	New Haven	1
14	New Haven	1	Springfield	1
15	Springfield	1	New Haven	1
16	New Haven	1	Springfield	1
17	Springfield	1	New Haven	1
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98	New Haven	1	Springfield	1
99	Springfield	1	New Haven	1
100	New Haven	1	Springfield	1

PUTNEY-ON-THAMES. England, March 31 (AP)—When the Oxford and Cambridge crews engage in their annual races on the Thames Saturday they will be rowing boats built of the same log of wood from Honduras. Seven members of the same family built the boats in the workshop. Details of the craft show that Cambridge boat is one foot nine inches longer than Oxford's. Three thousand cup nails and 1,500 screws are used in each boat, which complete weighs about 275 pounds.

A band of foot-policemen, two mounted police and two harbor police in a motor launch form the bodyguard for the Oxford and Cambridge variety crews which are in training for their classic river struggle. Interest in the race by the general public is greater than for any rowing event in America. Weeks before the race, subway trains and surface trams carry great posters giving the hours of practice and the best routes to the boat-houses.

A full hour before the oarsmen are scheduled to go out for practice each day, the crowds start to assemble by the time they appear, the street between the boat-houses, and the police with hundreds of persons. The army of police comes into action when the oarsmen are carrying their shells to the river. The mounted police maintain order on either side of the boat-house to hold up automobile traffic, while the foot police line the crowd into a double row across the road, leaving a clear path through which the crew can pass. The harbor police accompany the boats down the river to clear a path through the river traffic.

WOMEN PLAN CLUB MATCHES. WATERBURY, Conn., March 31 (AP)—Women golfers of Connecticut, as members of the Connecticut Women's Golf Association, will try out the coming season's plan of having club matches in the north and south sections to settle intrastate rivalries. This innovation, which the men's golf clubs have not yet undertaken, will meet the problem of over-crowding at the state championship matches and also stimulate "lose competition in club team contests. The women's annual championship matches have been set for the Brookline club at Bridgeport, May 1, and the six one-day open tournaments fixed. The sections will hold an intrastate championship meet at the same time. The state will hold an interstate team match tournament at Swampscott Oct. 4 and 5.

HAGEN APPOINTED CAPTAIN. PINEBURST, N. C., March 31 (AP)—Walter Hagen, Pasadena golf professional, has been selected to captain the United States professional golf team in the international matches to be played at Worcester, Mass., June 10 and 11. Notified of the selection here today where he is competing in the north and south open tournament, Hagen wired his acceptance to the United States Professional Golf Association. The personnel of the American team has not yet been chosen.

PRINCETON NAMES BOWEN. PRINCETON, N. J., March 31 (AP)—Bowen J. 28 of Princeton, N. J., has been elected captain of the Princeton football team for the coming season. In the back-to-back event in the recent intercollegiate championships, and holds the Princeton record in this event. Harold Kinler '28 of Philadelphia has been named varsity basketball manager and H. C. Cox Jr. also of Princeton is assistant manager. Frederick L. Stout Jr. '29 of Pittsburgh will be manager of the freshman team.

ARMY-IN-INDIA WINS. BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The British "Army-in-India" team that in a few months proceeded to the United States to represent Huntington against Meadowbrook in the contest for the polo championship, the final of the championship in which the Army-in-India met the Punjab team, played off in Calcutta. It was a five-chukker game and the army came out victorious, 5 to 2.

COLLEGE BASEBALL WEDNESDAY. Springfield, Ann Arbor 3 (9 innings). Virginia 1, Bucknell 2.

## TO ENTER OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT

### Extensive Plans Are Made for United States Army Team This Summer

NEW YORK, March 31.—A more active polo season than ever is in store for the United States Army this summer as it is planning to enter a team in all of the United States national tournaments. The team will be entered in the open championship for the first time, and will also defend the titles it now holds, which are as follows: United States Junior championship; military championship of Great Britain and the United States; Flaxley polo championship; inter-circuit championship and the 12-goal championship.

Players have been notified to report to Mitchell Field about June 1. In the meantime other candidates will be selected before practice starts. The players already notified are Capt. C. M. Gerhardt of West Point, Capt. G. C. Huthstetter of Fort Sam, Houston, Tex.; Capt. C. A. Wilkinson, Fort Riley, Kansas; Capt. J. S. Tate, Fort Meyer, Va.; and Lieut. C. G. Benson, base, Fort Myer.

Following about 40 ponies is available to the players, and each man is authorized to take five mounts to Mitchell Field also at the Fort. Capt. G. C. Huthstetter has played with the polo team for several years.

Captain Rhodes, well-known in eastern circles, was a member of the team that defeated the British Army team in England in 1925. He played with the Meadowbrook-Army lineup on Long Island last summer. Captain Wilkinson was with the Post-Leavenworth four which captured the inter-circuit and 12-goal titles.

Captain Tate has had international experience as he played with the Army team representing the American forces in Germany and also saw much competition in England and France. He played with the Post-Leavenworth four which captured the inter-circuit and 12-goal titles.

The complete schedule of the spring team matches follows: April 14—Providence vs. The Country Club at Central at Wollaston; Central vs. Northern at Oakley; Brae Burn vs. Southern at Wollaston; 16—Providence vs. The Country Club at the Country Club; Brae Burn vs. Northern at Salem; 21—Providence vs. The Country Club at Brae Burn; Southern vs. Northern at Charles River; Southern vs. Brae Burn at Wollaston; 22—Central vs. Southern at Island C. C.; Central vs. Southern at the Country Club at Wollaston; Brae Burn vs. Winchester; Central vs. Brae Burn at Brae Burn; The Country Club vs. Southern at Brae Burn; 23—Providence vs. The Country Club at Wollaston; Central vs. Brae Burn at Wollaston; 24—Providence vs. The Country Club at Wollaston; Central vs. Brae Burn at Wollaston; 25—Providence vs. The Country Club at Wollaston; Central vs. Brae Burn at Wollaston; 26—Providence vs. The Country Club at Wollaston; Central vs. Brae Burn at Wollaston; 27—Providence vs. The Country Club at Wollaston; Central vs. Brae Burn at Wollaston; 28—Providence vs. The Country Club at Wollaston; Central vs. Brae Burn at Wollaston; 29—Providence vs. The Country Club at Wollaston; Central vs. Brae Burn at Wollaston; 30—Providence vs. The Country Club at Wollaston; Central vs. Brae Burn at Wollaston; 31—Providence vs. The Country Club at Wollaston; Central vs. Brae Burn at Wollaston; 32—Providence vs. The Country Club at Wollaston; Central vs. Brae Burn at Wollaston; 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# RADIO

*Short Wave Converter Layout*

# Short Wave Converter Layout

Novice Should Be Able to Construct a Device Which Will Make His Present Radiocast Receiver Over into a Good Short Wave Set in a Few Seconds.

## Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

### Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 1

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCHS, Portland, Me. (490 Meters)

8 p. m.—Hour of music. 9—Treasure

hunters. 10—Studio program. 10:30—

WEEK, Boston, Mass. (340 Meters)

8 p. m.—From WEAF. 9—Dutch Girls.

10:30 to 10:50—From WEAF.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield,

Mass. (330 Meters)

8:30 to 10 p. m.—From WJZ. 10—Musical

program. 10:30—Dance music.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (345 Meters)

8 p. m.—News Review. 9:30—Musical

program. 10—From WEAF. 9:30—

entertainers. 10—From WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (474 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Organ recital. 8—Chamber

Commerce Night. 9—"Rhythmic Para-

musics. 10—Dance program.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (344 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical program. 9—From

WGY. 10—Dance program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

8 p. m.—From WEAF. 9—Musical pro-

gram. 9:30—10:30—From WEAF. 11

Dance program.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical program. 9—From

WEAF. 9:30—Musical program. 10—From

WEAF.

WPAF, New York City (492 Meters)

8 p. m.—Happiest Boys—Gold-

Band. 9—National concert artists.

10:30—Orchestra under direction of Anna

Byrne. 10:30—Orchestra under direction

of John Kitzman. 10:30 to 12—Dance pro-

gram.

WJZ, New York City (454 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Morse and Rogers, vocal

group. 8—Bunjo orchestra and Vaughn

DeLoach. 9:30—Horo. Heroine

and Musicians. 9:30—Orchestra and

and instrumental soloists in popu-

lar program. 10:30—Dance pro-

gram.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (385 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dance, cowboy composer. 8:30

to 9 p. m.—From WEAF. 9:15—Mabelana

program. 9:30—10:30—From WEAF. 11

Dance program.

WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (370 Meters)

10 p. m.—WGHP Entertainers. 11—

Dance program.

WJJ, Detroit, Mich. (355 Meters)

8 p. m.—From WEAF. 9—Musical pro-

gram. 9:30—From WEAF.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (359 Meters)

8 p. m.—From WEAF. 9—Studio re-

tal. 9:30—From WEAF. 10:30—Dance

program.

WKDA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (380 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—From WJZ. 11—Dance

program.

WKDA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

8 p. m.—From WEAF. 9:30 to 10:30

From WEAF.

LIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)

8 p. m.—From WEAF. 9:30 to 10:30

From WEAF.

CAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (378 Meters)

8 p. m.—Courtney program. 9—Iro-

quo. 9:30—Vocal. 10—Dance

program.

PG, Atlantic City, N. J. (390 Meters)

8 p. m.—Vocal chorus. 9:30—Dance

program. 10:30—Dance program.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (340 Meters)

8 p. m.—Trio and soloist. 9—Fitz Sim-

ons. 9:30—D







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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### Increasing the British Electorate

GREAT BRITAIN is about to introduce a change fundamentally affecting the whole constitution of its Government. This change concerns the electorate of the House of Commons. Up to 1918 the electorate comprised 8,000,000 voters. In that year the number was raised to 21,000,000. Now it is understood that it is to be further increased to 26,000,000 by the addition of 5,000,000 hitherto unenfranchised women.

It is too late for those who have opposed the decision to criticize it further. It remains, however, for all to unite in considering how the change can best be conditioned, not only in the interests of the 42,000,000 people of Britain, but also in that of the 350,000,000 inhabiting the British Empire overseas. In a speech made at Cambridge, Eng., Stanley Baldwin, Britain's Prime Minister, referred to the enlargement of the electorate in 1918, when, he said, Britain "became a democracy." He went on to warn his hearers of the hazards involved, as follows:

Now, let us remember this: there is nothing sacred about the word "democracy" any more than about any other long word derived from the Greek. It merely is used to define a political conception, and there is no instance in history where a thorough democracy has succeeded in holding together an empire for any period; and that novel task is one that we have got to do, and make ourselves fit for it.

Mr. Baldwin drew the conclusion that efforts should be made to educate the electorate. This is assuredly sound advice, and it becomes doubly so now that the electorate is to be again enlarged. It is advice, however, that cannot be carried into operation soon enough materially to affect the immediate future. The question then arises, Is any alternative action feasible which would be less slow to operate?

The commission under Lord Colwyn, appointed two years ago by the late Labor Government to investigate national debt and taxation, has something to say on this point. "It would be better," the commission remarks in a report which appeared recently, "if the great body of citizens were more conscious of the taxes which they bear." The commission goes on to say it is "damaging to the sense of responsibility in an electorate that a large section should be able to vote for some perhaps expensive policy, feeling all the while that, because they were not personally liable to taxation, that expenditure would not touch them in any way." The commission inclines to the view that it might be well to make the income tax universal, and arguments pro and con have been forthcoming.

If the income tax were made universal, it is claimed, there would be no further objection to the enfranchisement of the whole of the men and women of Britain at any age, however young, that might be desired. At the same time appreciable addition would be made to the revenues of the state, enabling the burden of debt to be reduced and necessities of daily existence to be freed from indirect taxation, while stability might be restored with results to safeguard constitutional government permanently.

The political feasibility of such action may well depend upon linking it with some such great popular concession as that of the present scheme for enlarging the electorate. Opportunity for action, therefore, while it may exist today, is liable to disappear when the enlargement has taken place. Upon the use made of the opportunity may depend whether Britain avoids the danger to its existence as an Empire which Mr. Baldwin has pointed out. The constitutional change proposed thus raises world-wide issues.

### Indirect Aid to Farmers

DESPITE the failure of Congress to enact some form of farm relief, the opinion seems to prevail in Washington that the problem can be met by indirect means. This was manifested in the decision of the so-called middle West grain rate case handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission. That decision brought out the fact that grain rates throughout Minnesota are admittedly below the level of similar rates in surrounding territory. The railroads desired permission to readjust the rates and advance them to conformity with the others. The application was denied by the commission on the ground that the Hoch-Smith resolution adopted by Congress directed the commission to prescribe the "lowest lawful rates on agricultural products." Inasmuch as the commission has in thought a general inquiry into all rates on agricultural products, it was thought best to postpone any changes in specific instances until the general question had been investigated. This decision, however, was not by any means unanimous. Four members of the commission filed dissenting reports. The minority pointed out that the commission should prescribe rates that will produce adequate revenue to the roads, encourage the development of an adequate system of transportation and remove discrimination.

The divulgence of this difference of opinion in the Interstate Commerce Commission discloses, in a manner, the extremes to which the Government is inclined to go in according relief to the agricultural communities of the United States. In the past, efforts have been made to draw the United States Shipping Board into the controversy and to advocate ocean rates on grain and grain products such as will encourage a wider marketing of such agricultural products of the United States. In these instances it is recognized there has been an effort to use one utility of the country to bring relief to a particular class of citizens. Transportation experts very properly contend that there is no justice in effecting farm relief by any such method. It is realized that should it be determined to prescribe abnormally low freight rates on grain, the transportation companies must be allowed to increase the charge on other commodities, for the law is intended to protect the railroads as well as the shippers.

Such a means of bringing about farm relief is highly questionable in its effect after all. While it is known that low freight rates have at times developed markets, there is just as likely to result some absorption of the preference granted by such an indirect means. The

issue before the country is to render relief to the farmers of the United States. They have been laboring under high costs of farm lands, expensive production and a sagging market for their output. Reports compiled by the Department of Agriculture clearly indicate a very small net return in the operation of American farms. These reports show too that there has not been an appreciable improvement in the net returns for a number of years past. Emergency measures, such as discounting loans on the storage of cotton as attempted in the South during the past season, or the prescribing of unreasonably low rates on grain as in the Minnesota case, have not gone to the root of the trouble. Half-way reforms are frequently no better than no reform at all. The farm relief issue is still before the country and it must be met sooner or later, and met squarely upon its own merits.

### Boston's Transportation Problem

THERE has been put up to the Massachusetts Legislature at its present session the question as to whether or not there should be continued, for a period of years, the existing policy of regulation and operation of the surface, subway and elevated railway transportation in the Greater Boston district. In the year 1918, due to unsettled economic and industrial conditions brought about by the war, it was declared impossible for the merged transportation lines in Boston and outlying cities and towns to continue their operation on the basis of the income then received, if stockholders and bond owners were to be protected. It was decided then to relieve the situation by establishing a trusteeship under direction of the Commonwealth, the law then passed fixing the term of this supervisory control at ten years. The act, which may be terminated after 1928, guarantees, in addition to fixed interest on preferred securities, a return which is now \$6 a share on the common stock.

It was declared at the time this legislation was pending that the properties taken over were highly overcapitalized, and that it would be impossible, even by the practice of rigid economies, to return the required dividend unless the revenues of the system were considerably increased. During the first year of the trusteeship a large deficit was incurred, partly due to the prevailing rate of fares, and partly because of the expenditures necessary for the purchase and repair of equipment and rolling stock. But thereafter, with additional revenues derived from increased charges, first placed at seven cents and finally at ten cents, operating expenses and at least a part of the fixed depreciation charges have been met.

It is insisted by Representative Eliot Wadsworth, who has taken command of the ranks in the Legislature opposed to a continuance of the trusteeship, that the time has come when the properties of the transportation company should be turned back to the owners. He does not believe that the taxpayers of the metropolitan district should longer be held liable for the profitable operation of them. The emergency which existed in 1918 has passed, he insists, and he argues that the properties should be placed on a level with others privately owned.

In an interesting presentation of his reasons for opposing the proposal to continue the plan of trusteeship, Mr. Wadsworth declares that the public is not properly protected, and that there is no constitutional authority for the methods by which the people and industries of the State are made liable for possible future deficits, and eventually for the expense of necessary replacements. There is no assurance, he points out, that the present basis of fares will balance the budget of the system a decade hence, or a half century hence. His contention is that the investors in the properties and securities of the company should be required to assume the ordinary risks which investors in other enterprises are compelled to assume as a matter of course.

Incidental reference is made by Mr. Wadsworth to the hazards which the people of Massachusetts would assume if it were decided to continue the present plan of trusteeship for a term of years, because of the possibility that radical changes in methods of transportation may take place at any time. It is not impossible that the equipment of the Boston Elevated system may become obsolete and unproductive before another quarter century has passed. Certainly within that period ordinary depreciation will have wiped out the investment which the properties now represent, save for rights of way and tunnels. It is hardly convincing to argue that investments in productive industries and other public service enterprises are similarly threatened. They are, at least to an extent, but these others have behind them an asset which should always appreciate. That is the asset of goodwill and the impetus of a going and increasing business.

Perhaps it may be many years before the patronage of street car companies decreases to a material degree. But if it is ever appreciably increased it will be because the service rendered is improved and the favor of the public regained. This will be accomplished best, we believe, under the encouragement of private initiative and the rendering of efficient and acceptable service.

### A Soccer World Series

THE recent announcement by the United States Football Association that a world series in association football, or soccer, as it is more commonly known, involving practically all the forty nations now playing the game, is to take place within a few years, directs attention anew to the broadening of the scope of athletics from a national to an international recognition. That sports have already accomplished a great deal in binding closer the bonds of friendship between nations is generally appreciated. But the organization and the probable holding of a series such as the one planned in soccer is, apparently, an indication that athletics are on the threshold of a new era of progress with almost unlimited opportunities ahead for promoting international good will.

Sport followers throughout the world have been waiting with more or less keen expectancy for some sort of organized athletic effort, internationally speaking, which should surpass in every way anything of a similar nature yet

attempted. The constant interchanges of athletic relations between nations had prepared them, in a measure, at least, for the announcement which has come from the football association. And, indeed, it is not at all surprising to the majority that soccer should prove to be the sport in which the progressive step is to be taken. The game has a heavy following in England, Scotland, France, Spain, America and Bulgaria. And in the United States and Canada it has gained rapidly in popularity during the last few years. The essentials of skill and speed required to play soccer furnish a combination of varied action which appeals to the numerous athletic instincts prevalent throughout the world.

The value of a soccer world series in promoting international friendship can hardly be overestimated. Sport is a mold of good fellowship between individuals, so why not between nations? The series' aim is, primarily, to increase the popularity of soccer but the resultant benefits to the world in general should certainly be of more far-reaching import.

### Bright Colors to Build Business

EMERGING from an era of dull and uninviting colors, railroads, trolley lines, automobile manufacturers and others in the transportation field are turning to the several hues of the rainbow in which to array their new products, in the belief that the gay and vivid varnish will, in itself, be an asset in building up business. At the various motor shows during the past winter, variegated assortments of maroon, cream, buff, yellow, white, light blue and green cars were displayed to an admiring public, and dealers freely declared that in a short time the streets of American cities would present a kaleidoscopic effect with cars of every shade and hue flashing in the sunlight.

Trolley lines in increasing numbers are turning to the brighter colors, partly in an effort to attract patronage from the ubiquitous bus lines with which they are forced to compete in growing numbers. In the lead themselves in the utilization of gay colors, the motor coaches present a handsome, and in some instances a grotesque, appearance with their glistening bodies of light varnish, ornamented with contrasting stripes and lettering.

In the steamship field, the Canadian Pacific has returned to the use of white paint for its trans-Pacific "Empress" ships, and the great white liners, with their band of gold, will vie with those of the United Fruit Line in the Atlantic in carrying to foreign ports the cheeriness of a glistening white hull.

Although the railroads have been slow to turn to the more brilliant colors in the matter of ornamentation, there have been for some time a few railroads which have painted their passenger cars a distinctive shade. Thus the tuscany red of the Pennsylvania, the yellow of the Milwaukee and of the North Western, the blue of the Wabash's leading train, and the use of colors by other roads—either as a fixed policy, or in the case of one specific train—has been a notable feature of these progressive lines. To conform to the color scheme of the railroad, or the individual train, the Pullman Company has painted its cars a similar color when operated regularly on the lines of these roads.

Thus with competing carriers on the highways, varnished in bright colors, the need for a more modern attitude toward this form of advertising has been impressed upon the railroads. It is not likely that the famous "Ghost Train," in its pure white, which the New York & New England made famous thirty years ago, will be attempted, nor even that art commissions will be appointed to contrive harmonious color effects, as was done in the case of Kansas City's street cars. Yet there is reason to believe that the somber blacks and "brewster greens" of rail coaches and the dirty black of their locomotives will presently yield to brighter colors, and that rail terminals may present the appearance of a motor salon, with the cars and engines of the several roads using the station standing on adjacent tracks, resplendent in their bright colorings. Surely the effect on traffic would be beneficial, and there is every reason to believe that employees would feel a deeper sense of pride and satisfaction in being assigned to handle equipment of this character.

### Editorial Notes

Of more than local interest is the national number of the Montreal Herald, recently published in large magazine form and containing some 130 pages. Ira Allan MacKay, dean of McGill College, McGill University, Montreal, writes in an article therein under the caption, "The Meaning of Canada, 1867-1927": "The people of Canada are in the midst of the venture of building a great nation 3000 miles long and 200 miles wide which will keep the emblems of peace, friendship and freedom on high from Occident to Orient." This attempt to maintain a single nation some have regarded as quixotic and impossible, but such, says Dr. MacKay, really fall entirely to understand the meaning of Canada and to appreciate the character and the history of the Canadian people and the intriguingly unique part which Canada now seems destined to play in the future history of nations. This is his vision of what the years to come hold for the Dominion:

The people of Canada are even now standing on one of the highest hilltops of human civilization, with one of the most marvelous prospects of the future which has ever been offered to any nation in history.

In paying a tribute in the House of Commons to the American bluejackets who signaled the American and British warships to start firing on the Cantonese at Nanking, thus saving the foreign residents on Socony Hill, Sir Austen Chamberlain did more than merely recognize a wisely taken decision. "I have not the least doubt that this timely communication with the warships and their timely action alone saved the British and Americans who took refuge on the hill," he declared. The courtesy shown in thus publicly appreciating the efforts of the United States to safeguard the rights of foreign residents should exercise its part in arousing good will among some of the parties involved in the Chinese situation to offset the ill will manifesting in other directions.

## The Learned Blacksmith

THE blacksmith, in the past, has fared so well at the hands of the musician, the painter and the poet that he should have no cause for complaint if in other fields of fame—the political, to wit—pre-eminence has fallen rather to his brother craftsmen, the goldsmith and the silversmith. But this post-war period has turned many tables, and today the blacksmith has blossomed into a political prestige that the wealthiest of medieval goldsmith-bankers would scarcely have presumed to emulate. He has, in short, presented the world with the two most striking political personages of the day—Mussolini, the son of a blacksmith of Romagna, and Masaryk, once a blacksmith in his own right.

How willingly would America have cherished some brawny-armed son of the smithy among her heroes, as an emblem of the ideals on which she has raised her nationhood! One could almost have wished that Abraham Lincoln had wielded the sledge rather than the ax—so well would he have graced the anvil and the romance that surrounds the forge.

Nevertheless, America once raised a blacksmith, whose name and activities were carried the length and breadth of the land and across the Atlantic to all the countries of Europe. Fifty years ago or more all the world knew of Elihu Burritt, "The Learned Blacksmith." Everyone had read how he went to Europe as the apostle of world peace, and pushed his mission with such energy and ability that by the late forties people already saw upon the political horizon a rudimentary form of a league of nations. But little of these stirring exploits is remembered today.

Indeed Burritt and his works might still have lain hidden in the obscure recesses of history but for the lengthy and ever-active memory of the American Antiquarian Society. As it happened, on a certain day in 1837 Burritt left his forge in New Britain, Conn., and walked all the way to Boston, hoping to board a ship sailing for European ports. Defeated in his purpose, he walked on to Worcester, Mass., and there found work at a forge and, what interested him more, a fine collection of books of many languages, assembled by this same American Antiquarian Society. And so began a happy association with the society which in those days helped the young blacksmith to sudden and unexpected fame, and today has served to rescue him from unmerited oblivion.

Through the painstaking researches of Robert K. Shaw of Worcester, on behalf of the Antiquarian Society, it is now possible to arrive at a fairly comprehensive view of Burritt's activities, from the early New Britain days when, installed in the hayloft with a nail keg for a chair and a lime cask for table, he wrote out his fervid antislavery warnings to the South, to the triumphant moment in 1849 when, stepping up to the platform of the second World Peace Congress in Paris, he received a truly memorable welcome from the delegates assembled, as one who had borne no inconsiderable share of the responsibility for bringing that Congress about.

Burritt began to absorb the international point of view in his own peculiar manner. As a lad apprenticed to the smithy, he taught himself as many languages as he could find books to supply the necessary instruction. Mr. Shaw records a remarkable instance of the linguistic prowess he developed, when a document, written in a dialect of the South Sea Islands relating to a claim for marine insurance, was sent to him for translation.

It had nonplused the best expert knowledge of Boston and Cambridge, but Burritt returned it duly deciphered, and incidentally refused to accept for his pains any more remuneration than he would have earned in the time at the forge. It was this love of languages that first took him to the Antiquarian Society at Worcester, and that soon after thrust him into the limelight of fame.

A letter describing how he learned his languages at the

forge, and requesting work as a translator, was written to a friend and thence forwarded to Governor Everett, who was so impressed by it that he unfolded its story to a Boston newspaper and the reputation of "The Learned Blacksmith" was made.

But the reputation was merely the first step to higher things. Soon after, Burritt founded a weekly newspaper, the Christian Citizen, devoted to the cause of peace, temperance and antislavery—the first American newspaper, he claimed, to espouse seriously the cause of peace. His next step was the inauguration of that strangely modern form of propaganda, the "Olive Leaf Mission." This consisted of short articles on peace sent in at regular intervals to ten or fifteen newspapers, each article being stamped with the figure of a dove bearing an olive leaf in its beak.

This propaganda, begun in a small way in Worcester, he afterward continued on a large scale in Europe, where he founded over 100 Olive Leaf Societies to work for the cause of peace. From these societies were issued peace articles, translated into seven languages, and printed in the newspapers of all the leading European countries. "Thus," wrote Burritt, "several millions of minds, in all these countries, were kept continuously under the dropping of ideas, facts and doctrines, which fell upon them as quietly as the dew of heaven."

Indeed though he was, Burritt was a practical enough organizer to set himself realistic aims and to adopt practicable methods. When he preached the abolition of slavery, he advised freeing the slaves gradually and compensating their owners through the sale of western public lands.

When, during one of his many visits to Britain, he addressed 150 meetings throughout the country on Great Fenny Postage, he advocated a reform that actually went into force in 1872. And when he threw all his energies into preparing for the annual World Peace Congress, beginning with that of Brussels in 1848, he was working for no vague dream of universal concord, but for a definite peace program, known at the time as "Stipulated Arbitration," in other words, peace by a series of treaties between nations to settle by arbitration, rather than by appeal to arms.

The time may have been full early for such proposals—though some of Europe's most distinguished figures, among them Richard Cobden, de Tocqueville and Victor Hugo, were among their active supporters—yet it is significant that when, during the third congress, at Frankfurt, war broke out between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, Burritt and two other delegates were requested to arbitrate in the dispute, and no doubt would have carried out their mission satisfactorily had not the arrival of Austrian troops on the scene put arbitration out of the question.

Moreover, when a fourth congress met in London in 1851, the unanimity and sincerity of the delegates were so marked that it was felt at the time that the age of universal peace had at last become a practical possibility. "A beautiful spirit of fraternal unanimity," wrote Burritt, "pervaded the proceedings of the congress, and no one who took part in them will be likely to forget the occasion as long as he lives."

If the conferences came to an end with the French coup d'état of 1851 and the Crimean War, never to be revived, still it cannot be doubted that those early peace efforts, in which Burritt played so striking a rôle, made easier the path of organized peace when, after the Great War, the nations resumed their aspirations to that end. And when at Geneva, or some other hall of peace, the gallery of great apostles of peace shall be some day assembled, there will be scarcely any name more worthy of inclusion in their midst than that of Elihu Burritt, America's "Learned Blacksmith."

H. J. S.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

IMPORTANT reforms affecting the composition and activities of the police force have recently been introduced in Italy. The functions of the police are to be based on a rule which was not recognized by the old-fashioned Liberal doctrine, which regarded the executive power, of which the police forms a part, merely as an instrument in the hands of the other powers of the state. In fact, the police, under the present Italian régime, ceases to be primarily an instrument imposing limits to individual liberty in the greater interests of society and becomes before all things the protector of the state and "the assurer of an undisturbed life and the peaceful development of the political, social and economic order which constitute the essence of the Fascist régime."

The most interesting innovation in the reform consists in the establishment of a department of political police "to follow the subversive activities of all sorts and conditions dangerous to the régime and to national interests."

Closely connected with this is the decision that all porters or custodians of houses, shops, etc., shall be under the direct control of the Department of Public Safety—a connection which can hardly fail to earn them the reputation of being police spies. The necessity for every citizen to be provided with a paper establishing his identity is another measure obviously adopted more for political than for other reasons, while the extension of the application of police boundaries—a sentence which usually implies residence in a convict island—to "persons who imperil national order" provides a formidable weapon against oppositional intrigue. The better protection of the coasts and of the frontier, henceforth entrusted to the Fascist National Militia, and measures to prevent citizens unprovided with passports from leaving the country are also among the most important of the reform measures.

Like all other political bodies, the Fascist Party has to raise each year a considerable sum of money for its numerous activities, but in the absence of any precise rule for the proper raising of the party funds excesses have not infrequently been committed by overzealous Fascists, who forced individuals and institutions to make large contributions toward the party. The question has now been examined by the directorate of the party, and its decisions on this important subject have appeared in the Sheet Order of the party. The Fascists themselves, it is stated, must henceforth provide all the sums necessary for the party, and each Fascist will be required to aid his party financially in proportion to his circumstances. Local leaders have been warned not to accept, much less to solicit, any sort of subvention from bodies or individuals outside the party. But the yearly quota of individual Fascists is not to be the same, and since Fascism counts many wealthy people among its members, it is natural that the latter should be more generous and contribute more than the ordinary member. Accordingly, a list of all wealthy Fascists is to be drawn up and Fascist leaders will then decide what contribution will be expected from them. Anyone refusing to contribute his proper share will be expelled from the party.

Of all the Italian cities Genoa is perhaps the richest in medieval palaces and monuments, fully deserving the title of "La Superba," or "The Proud," by which she is still known. It is natural that these ancient buildings should suffer from the ravages of time, but everything is being done to restore and preserve them in all their beauty as long as possible. The attention of the inspector of monuments, Professor D'Andrade, has now been directed to the fine old belfry of the Cathedral of San Lorenzo, built about the year 1500, and over fifty meters high, which is urgently in need of repair, especially as the ever-increasing traffic considerably shakes the ancient structure. The

central nave will also be strengthened, thus avoiding the irreparable loss of an architectural treasure.

Another interesting Genoese building which is being repaired is the famous Tower of the Embriaci, built in the time of the first crusade in honor of one Guglielmo Embriaco, who was the first to scale the walls of Jerusalem and who brought back as a trophy the precious emerald cup of the Holy Grail, still preserved in the Cathedral of San Lorenzo. Perhaps the most interesting and artistic quarter of medieval Genoa is that comprised between the romantic churches of Santa Maria di Castello and of Santa Cosma and Damian, with its narrow winding streets and curious old houses which bravely stand the wear and tear of time.

The municipal office of fine arts is giving special attention to this characteristic old corner, which is hoped to preserve in its original condition for many years to come. Other Genoese buildings of historic and artistic importance included in the present program of strengthening and repairing are the Branca D'Onia Palace, the Porta Soprana, the cloister of Sant'Andrea and the home of Christopher Columbus. Genoa will thus be able to boast of her beautiful old monuments together with the evidence of her modern prosperity.

### Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their utility, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### "Consider the Elevator Man"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I read the editorial, "Consider the Elevator Man," in a recent issue of the Monitor with much interest. Later in the day I had an experience which again impressed me with the timeliness of the subjects treated in this paper.

In one of our large department stores I happened to be the only person in the car as it approached the higher floors. Seeing a lady standing close to the gate as though she wished to go up, the operator (a woman) stopped the car, opened the gate and said, "Going up." The lady made no move and said nothing; evidently her thoughts were far away. Again the operator said, in a kindly tone, "Going up," and continued to hold the gate open. Finally the lady said simply, "Going down." The operator closed the gate and started the car. Turning to me, she said, with a shrug, still good-humored, "That's what you get on this work all day long."

Pulling this same Monitor from my pocket, I replied that her job had been discovered by a great daily newspaper and found to be a most important activity—sufficiently important to warrant half a column on the editorial page—paying tribute to the faithfulness and good-humored of elevator men and women. I offered her the paper.

Very eagerly she took it, having only time to stuff it into a cranny at her feet. She further explained that this store has weekly meetings, and she would ask the manager to read the editorial to all the operators.

Although I can recall numerous instances of unusual kindness and consideration among men operators, I am inclined to the hope that the reward now being made by the Elevator Operators' and Starters' Union in New York City will go to a woman, for I believe that as a class the motherly instincts make women operators more consistently kind and considerate than men. I know by observation that men can acquire this quality and still retain the masculinity they should retain. Awarding the prize to a woman should help men operators to wake up to their need of more love, for that is the basis of kindness, good manners and all successful contact and activity. Chicago, Ill. WILSON P. ROBINSON.